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INDEXED

Transactions

OF THE

Thoroton Society.

1900.

EDITED BY

JOHN STANDISH, B.A.,

AND

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.,

Hon. Secretaries.

NOTTINGHAM:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

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1901.

NOTE.

The Editors' thanks are due not only to those who have kindly sent papers but also to others who have given help in respect of the illustrations. The Twelfth-Century Doorway at Elston is from a film lent by Mr. George Fellows; the view of Staunton Hall is reproduced from an engraving in the "Beauties of England," which was kindly lent by Mr. G. W. Staunton; the two other views at Staunton are from etchings by Miss Cafferata; the two blocks for the Sedilia and Easter Sepulchre, Hawton, have been kindly lent by Mr. Harry Gill; while Mr. Renard, of Newark, has been equally good with respect to the four views of Newark; and, in obtaining the other photographs of places visited on the Newark Excursion day, we have had the willing help of Mr. T. M. Blagg. Mr. Samuel Page has given permission for the reproduction of the Jetton illustrations, and in obtaining them we have had the assistance of Mr. Lineker, of Bromley House Library. The addenda and corrigenda to the Catalogue have been written by Mr. J. C. Warren.

DOOMSDAY OF ENCLOSURES.

The first part (20 pp.) of this is issued with the present (1900) Transactions. The rest, with tables, will be completed and sent out with the next issue.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

THOROTON SOCIETY,

1900.

THE OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY ARE:

I.—To promote, generally, the study of the History and Antiquities of the Shire.

II.—To print ancient records relative to the County, and an annual illustrated volume of *Transactions*, containing accounts of the Society's Meetings and Papers read, relating to the Antiquities of the County.*

III.—Local Meetings and Excursions to places of interest within the County.

***e.g.*—Prehistoric and Roman Antiquities, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Domestic Architecture, Brasses, Church Bells, Monumental Inscriptions (which are nearly all unrecorded), Ancient Wills in the Probate Registries at York and Nottingham, Inquisitiones Post Mortem, Marriage Licenses, Church Goods, Feet of Fines, Monastic Chartularies, etc.**

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Member's Annual Subscription, 10s. 6d.; Associates*, Ladies, 5s., Gentlemen, 7s. 6d. After the 20th June, 1897, the Council may, if they deem it expedient, impose an Entrance Fee of 10s. 6d. on New Members.

***N.B.—Associates may attend all meetings of the Society other than business meetings, but are not entitled to receive any of the Society's publications.**

Rules of the Society.

NAME AND OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

I.—The Society shall be called "The Thoroton Society."

Its objects shall be to promote the study of the history and antiquities of Nottinghamshire:

(a) By holding Meetings in the County or its vicinity.

(b) By printing for its Members Transactions of its Meetings, and Papers on Antiquarian, Genealogical or Historical subjects, relating to Nottingham and Nottinghamshire.

(c) By printing ancient records and manuscripts relating to the Town and County.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

II.—The Society shall consist of Subscribing and Honorary Members.

III.—The Subscribing Members shall be elected by the Council. A Subscribing Member shall pay an annual subscription of half-a-guinea or a composition of £5 5s. 0d. Members who compound for their subscription shall be Life-Members of the Society. The Council may, after 200 Members have been elected, impose an entrance fee of 10s. 6d.

Subscriptions shall be due on the 1st January in each year, and the financial year of the Society shall begin on that date.

IV.—Honorary Members shall be nominated by the Council for their eminence in Archæology or for special services rendered to the Society, and they shall be elected at a General Meeting of the Society.

V.—The rights and privileges of Subscribing and Honorary Members shall be the same.

VI.—All Members shall be entitled to attend the Meetings of the Society, and to receive copies of such of the Society's Transactions as are printed for the period of their membership; but no copy of the Transactions for any year will be forwarded to a Member whose subscription for that year is in arrear.

VII.—Membership of the Society shall cease

(a) By voluntary resignation, after payment of all subscriptions that may be due.

(b) By special resolution of the Council, who may cancel any Membership without assigning any reason therefor.

Provided that no Member shall cease to belong to the Society under clause (*b*) of this rule until a resolution to that effect has been passed by the Council, by a majority of at least two-thirds. A copy of any such resolution shall be forwarded to the Member to whom it relates.

The Council may also remove a Member's name from the list of Subscribing Members if his subscription is three years in arrear.

VIII.—Ladies or Gentlemen may, on the introduction of a Member, join the Society as Associates for the year. Each Lady Associate shall pay a subscription of 5s., and each Gentleman Associate a subscription of 7s. 6d. Associates shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Society, other than Business Meetings, and to join all Excursions. They shall not be entitled to receive the Society's Transactions. The Tickets of Lady Associates are transferable among members of the same family.

IX.—The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of Ex-officio Members and ordinary Members.

The Ex-officio Members of the Council shall be:

The President of the Society,
The Vice-Presidents of the Society,
The Hon. General Secretaries,
The Hon. Treasurer.

X.—The President and Vice-Presidents shall be elected annually at the General Meeting of the Society, on the Nomination of the Council. The President shall take the Chair at all Meetings of the Society at which he is present. In his absence the Chair shall be taken by one of the Vice-Presidents, the Chairman of the Council, or by some other Member of the Council.

The Vice-Presidents of the Society shall not exceed fifteen in number. They shall be elected, when practicable, with a view to the Representation on the Council of different parts of the County.

XI.—The Treasurer shall be elected annually. He shall receive all monies due to the Society, and pay all accounts passed by the Council. He shall, as soon as possible after the close of the financial year, submit a balance sheet, accounts, and account books for audit by the Finance Committee, and he shall lay the balance sheet before the Annual Meeting.

XII.—The Secretaries shall be elected annually. They, or one of them, shall personally or by deputy attend the Meetings of the Society and of the Council, and enter in a Minute Book the proceedings of such Meetings. They shall also send out Notices of the Meetings of the Society and of the Council.

XIII.—There shall be not more than twelve ordinary Members of Council, all of whom shall retire annually, but shall be eligible for re-election. Casual vacancies shall be filled by the Council.

XIV.—The Council shall appoint a Finance Committee, consisting of not less than three Members, whose duty it shall be to examine the Accounts of the Society before they are presented to the Council.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY AND OF THE COUNCIL.

XV.—The Society shall hold at least one General Meeting for the transaction of business in each year. At this meeting a report of the Council on the proceedings of the Society during the past year, and of its financial position, shall be laid before the Society, and the officers and members of the Council for the ensuing year shall be elected. The time and place of the General Meetings shall be determined by the Council.

XVI.—Special Meetings of the Society may be convened at any time by the General Secretaries at the request of the President of the Society, or on receipt of a requisition signed by not less than ten subscribers.

XVII.—The Society shall meet or make excursions for the purpose of viewing and hearing papers read on objects of antiquarian interest within the County of Nottingham or its vicinity. The places and dates of such visits shall be determined by the Council, but, as a general rule, one visit of two or three days' duration shall take place in the Summer, and a day's excursion shall be made in the Spring or Autumn of each year.

XVIII.—The arrangements for visits to any place which last more than one day shall be made by a Local Committee appointed for the purpose, with the assistance and advice of the General Secretaries. The programme for such visits shall be submitted to the Council for approval before its adoption. The arrangements for a day's excursion shall be made by the General Secretaries.

XIX.—Not less than 14 days' notice of Meetings of the Society or of the Council shall be given to all Members, who are respectively entitled to attend such Meetings.

XX.—The Agenda Paper of Business Meetings of the Society shall be prepared by Council, and no motion shall be brought forward by any Member, written notice of which

has not been forwarded to the Secretaries 21 days at least before the date of the meeting at which it is to be moved.

XXI.—Every question at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes of Members present and voting on that question. In the case of an equal division of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

XXII.—Meetings of the Council shall be convened by the President or the Secretaries as often as occasion may require. The Secretaries shall also convene a Special Meeting of the Council on a written requisition, signed by five Members, within 21 days of its receipt.

THE SOCIETY'S PROPERTY.

XXIII.—(*a*) The Society's property shall be vested in Trustees, and new Trustees may be appointed at a General Meeting of the Society.

(*b*) All property shall be under the control of the Council, and in case of the dissolution of the Society shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the resolution dissolving the Society.

(*c*) In the event of the dissolution of the Society, all books or other articles which have been presented to the Society shall be returned to their respective donors, unless it has been resolved to transfer the property of the Society to some public body or institution in the District.

DISSOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

XXIV.—The Society may be dissolved in manner following:

(*a*) A proposal in writing for its dissolution, signed by not less than twenty Members, shall be delivered to the Secretaries not less than three calendar months before the meeting at which it is to be discussed.

(*b*) A copy of such proposal, together with forms for voting by proxy, shall be forwarded by the Secretaries to every Member of the Society not less than two

calendar months before the Meeting at which it is to be discussed.

(*c*) At the meeting at which such proposal is considered, Members may vote personally, or by proxy on the forms with which they have been supplied.

(*d*) No such proposal shall be deemed to be carried unless two-thirds of those who vote are in favour of it, and unless the number of those who for it equals at least one-half of the Members of the Society.

(*e*) Any proposal for the dissolution of the Society must contain a provision for the disposition of the Society's property.

ALTERATION OF RULES.

XXV.—Alterations of the above Rules shall only be made in manner following:

(*a*) Notice of the proposed change shall be forwarded to Members of the Society, together with the notice of the Meeting at which it is to be considered.

(*b*) No such proposal shall be considered at any meeting at which less than twenty Members are present, and it shall not be deemed to be carried unless at least two-thirds of the Members present vote in favour of it.

(*c*) A change in the Rules which has been duly carried in accordance with the provisions of Clause (*b*) of this Rule shall not take effect unless it is confirmed at the next meeting held after it was so carried, and the confirmation must also be carried in manner provided by Clause (*b*).

CORRECTED *to July 12th, 1901.*

LIST OF MEMBERS.

a *prefixed means Associate.*

*a*ALEXANDER, Miss C. M., Scarrington Vicarage, Nottingham

APLIN, ALFRED, M.D., County Asylum, Sneinton

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BROMLEY HOUSE LIBRARY, Nottingham

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STEVENSON, WM. HUGH, 10, King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple, London, E.C.

STEVENSON, W., 15, John Street, Hull

STEVENSON, WM. HENRY, M.A., Exeter College, London

STOCKLEY, Rev. J. J. G., M.A., Lowdham Vicarage, Nottingham

SWANN, Rev. T. W., M.A., Orston Vicarage, Nottingham

SWIRE, FREDK., Orston, Nottingham

TAYLOR, Rev. E. S., M.A., Sutton St. Anne Rectory, Loughborough

TAYLOR, CHAS. BELL, M.D., Beechwood, Mapperley, Nottingham

TAYLOR, Mrs. CLAUDE, Clarendon House, Clarendon Street, Nottingham

THOROLD, Mrs. MARY B. G., Welham, Retford

THORPE, W. B., Lenton House, Derby Road, Nottingham

THORPE, Mrs. W. B., Lenton House, Derby Road, Nottingham

THORPE, JOHN, 62, Park Road, Lenton, Nottingham

THORPE, HENRY ROBY, 5, Lenton Avenue, The Park, Nottingham

TINKLER, Rev. JOHN, M.A., Caunton Vicarage, Newark

TORR, CHARLES HAWLEY, St. Alban's Tower, Sherwood

TREBECK, Rev. Canon, M.A., Oxford

TUCKER, W. T., Park Side, Loughborough

TURNER, FREDK. JOHN, J.P., Mansfield Woodhouse

VICE, JAMES, St. Peter's Gate, Nottingham.

WADSWORTH, F. ARTHUR, 15, Weekday Cross, Nottingham

WALLIS, G. H., F.S.A., The Residence, Museum and Art Gallery Nottingham

WARD, ARTHUR, South Parade, Nottingham

WARD, CHARLES BERNARD, M.A., F.R.G.S., 35, Bedford Row, London

WARD, JAMES, South Parade, Nottingham

WARD, WM. SQUIRE, 28, Park Terrace, Nottingham

WARREN, JOHN, Bushey Grove Road, Watford

WARREN, JOHN C., M.A., Weekday Cross, Nottingham

WATKINS, Miss, Vicars' Court, Southwell

WEATHERELL, Mrs. HELENA JOAN, The Old Hall, East Bridgford

WHITAKER, B. S., Hesley Hall, Tickhill. Rotherham

WHITE, JOHN HARROP, Mansfield

WHITE, ROBERT, Park Place, Worksop

WHITE, Sir THOMAS WOOLLASTON, Bart., 24, West Street, Scarborough

WHITE, ARCHIBALD WOOLLASTON, Leahurst, Tickhill, Rotherham

WHITBREAD, RICHARD, Carlton, Nottingham

WHITWORTH, Rev. R. H., F.R.Hist.S., Bidworth Vicarage, Mansfield

WILCOCKSON, BERNARD, 23, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham

WILLIAMS, Rev. HENRY L., M.A., Bleasby Vicarage, Nottingham

WINDLE, WILLIAM, 19, Low Pavement, Nottingham

WINDLEY, Rev. H. C., M.A., St. Chad's, Bensham, Gateshead-on-Tyne

WOOLLEY, T. CECIL S., South Collingham, Newark

WRIGHT, B. S., 19, Arboretum Street, Nottingham

WRIGHT, J. K., B.A., J.P., 9, Newcastle Drive, The Park, Nottingham

WRIGHT, JOHN, The White House, Burns Street, Nottingham

WYLES, HARRY, Cropwell Butler, Nottingham

THE TRANSACTIONS OF
THE THOROTON SOCIETY,
1900.

THE SUMMER EXCURSION.

ON Tuesday, the 26th of June, 1900, the Thoroton Society made a Summer Excursion in the district of Newark. Excellent arrangements had been made for the trip, and the day proved to be a most enjoyable one, in spite of the fact that the early morning did not promise the fairest of weather to the sixty or seventy members and friends who joined the 8.35 train from Nottingham to Newark. Among those present were Mr. H. Ashwell, Mr. Wm. Scorer of Lincoln, Mr. T. M. Blagg, Mr. J. T. Radford, Mr. W. B. Cooke, Mr. C. Gerring, Mr. R. Whitbread, Mr. J. Warren, Mr. J. C. Warren, Mr. Chicken, Mr. B. Chicken, Mr. George Fellows, Mr. John Thorpe, Dr. Littlewood, Mr. W. Bradshaw, Mr. W. F. Fox, Dr. C. H. Duff, Rev. A. Du Boulay Hill, Mr. F. A. Wadsworth, Rev. A. H. Watts, Mr. G. H. Parr, Mr. G. Harrison, Mr. George Hore, Mr. Pickerill, Mr. Robert Mellors, Mr. James Ward, Mr. Haywood, Mr. Booth, the Rev. Canon Cator, Mr. Hancock, Mr. A. Ward, the Rev. A. J. Bennoch, Mr. W. J. Hannah, Mr. T. K. Gordon, Mr. W. B. Thorpe, Mr. G. H. Wallis, Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, and the Rev. J. Standish.

On leaving Newark, the members stayed to inspect the "Queen's Sconce," the best example left of the earthworks constructed by the Newark garrison during the three sieges

sustained by the town in the reign of Charles I. This sconce is of square formation, with a bastion built at each corner, so as to obtain an enfilade through the trenches; and its position is a very fine one, close to the river Devon, and commanding a fine stretch of country to the south of the town, towards Farndon, where General Pointz had his quarters. On the 8th May, 1646, the garrison still held their stronghold unimpaired, but on that day surrendered the town to the Scottish army by order of the King. At the close of the siege, the country people were ordered to come with shovel and pickaxe, and demolish the works of circumvallation. Of these earthworks two only are left us, viz.: the one inspected, known as the Queen's Sconce, and another known as the King's Sconce, which was thrown up near the river on the Winthorpe side, but of this only a few traces are visible.

From Newark the journey was continued to Farndon, which has been claimed by the late Archdeacon Maltby and others as the site of the Roman station, *Ad Pontem.* Several other sites have been suggested; notably, Mr. Dickinson in his "History and Antiquities of Southwell," has wasted much argument in trying to identify the site of Ad Pontem with the Cathedral town. The true solution of the problem seems to be that no such station ever existed; the words "ad pontem" being originally nothing more than a note in the northern itinerary attached to Margidunum (East Bridgford), and indicating merely the turn to be made towards the bridge across the Trent.* The Church of S. Peter at Farndon was erected during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and is supposed to be the third church built on the present site. It consists of chancel, nave with clerestory, a south aisle with an arcade of three bays, a western square tower containing four bells, and with an entrance porch. Portions of Saxon work, perhaps belonging to the first church, are to be found built in the north wall of the nave; the second church is represented by the columns and arches of the south aisle; while the third and present church is chiefly built in the Perpendicular style. The font is

* *Vide* Livett's Southwell Minster pp. 142-3.

an Early English one. The date on the nave roof, which is well constructed, is 1664, and there are two stained glass windows of some merit, one on the south side of the chancel and the other in the aisle. Much interest was taken in an ancient sword, thought to be Saxon, and measuring 2ft. 4½ins. in length, which was discovered when excavating under the present church in October, 1892. This sword is now preserved in the vestry.

Continuing on the Fosse to Syerston, the visitors passed through Stoke close to the site of the famous battle fought on the 16th June, 1487, between Henry VII. and the followers of Lambert Simnel. The Rebels consisted of 2000 trained German soldiers under Martin Swartz, and an Irish force furnished by Kildare. The fierceness of the fight has still its local record in the name, "Red Gutter." The Earl of Lincoln and Martin Swartz were among the slain, and Lord Lovatt "was "either drowned in the Trent, or according to legend, was "hidden in an underground vault, where he was at last starved "to death, through the neglect of the man whose duty it was "to provide him with food."

At Syerston the members and their friends were met by the Rev. A. W. Bailey, Vicar of East Stoke and Syerston, who very kindly read the following Paper on the History of the Church and Parish.

PAPER READ AT SYERSTON

TO THE MEMBERS OF

THE THOROTON SOCIETY,

ON THEIR VISIT TO THE CHURCH, ON JUNE 26, 1900.

BY THE REV. A. W. BAILEY, VICAR.

SYERSTON, or as anciently written, Sireston, is included in the benefice of East Stoke. It was formerly in the patronage of the holder of the Prebendal stall of Stoke in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln. At the time of my collation to the living (1874) it was in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln, and it is now, by virtue of the creation of the See of Southwell, in the patronage of the Bishop of Southwell.

Thoroton, writing upon Syerston, says, "I suppose this "Town is *in* Stoke parish, for the Vicar comes and serves the "cure here;" and I find it so described on some pages of the ancient registers of the church; but beyond the fact that the vicar of Stoke has the cure of souls here, Syerston is, in every other respect, a distinct parish; Syerston and Stoke do not even adjoin—the parish of Elston lies between.

The benefice formerly not only included Syerston with Stoke, but also the chapelry of Coddington, which is on the far side of Newark, and the chapelry of Elston, which is more properly the chapelry of Stoke, as I gather from a very old map in the possession of Sir Henry Bromley.

In recent years the chapelries of Coddington and Elston have been separated from this benefice, and Syerston only is now attached to Stoke.

So far as I can judge from the registers, the population of the parish has always, as now, been very small. It was, at

the last census, 102.

I have been able to find scarcely any record of the past history of the place beyond what is written in Thoroton's much-prized volume. He gives us names of owners of the soil from Norman times until his own, but I need not relate what he tells us; as members of the Society which bears the name of this great antiquary and archæologist, probably most of you have referred to his book before coming on this day's excursion.

The Church, which I am asked by your Secretary, Mr. Standish, more particularly to speak about, is dedicated to "All Saints"—at least, it is so by tradition. It contains tower, nave, chancel, and south porch; it originally had a doorway on the north side of the nave, the position of which is shewn internally and externally by the stone jambs yet remaining. It measures within, from the east wall to the door of the vestry at the base of the tower, just under sixty-seven-and-a-half feet; and from the south to the north wall nearly fifteen feet. There is no break in the line of the roof or wall on the outside to mark where the nave ends or the chancel begins; the chancel and nave are of the same width.

The tower, as I am told by experts, is, with the exception of the battlemented parapet, of the thirteenth century; the parapet, previously to the recent restoration, was of bricks and plaster in an advanced state of decay, and this has been replaced in stone. The tower holds two pre-reformation bells, that on the north side, being the old "Angelus" or "Sanctus" bell, is two feet in diameter, and bears the legend "AVE MARIA"; that on the south side, measuring two feet and two inches in diameter, has no legend, but it has impressed marks which show that it was cast at the ancient Nottingham bell foundry.

The nave, chancel, and porch are fourteenth century work, though there are two windows in the church which may be earlier, and the east window is probably an insertion of the fifteenth century.

The church, prior to its restoration in 1896, was in a very

unsafe condition; our Bishop, who had previously visited the church, wrote in his first Charge, there "*stand, if they can be "said to stand, the ruins of Syerston"*; and if the work of restoration had not been taken in hand, I am persuaded the church would not be *standing* now. The walls, particularly on the south side and at the east end, had gone very much out of the perpendicular; the east end and a great length of wall had to be rebuilt from the foundation, in doing this the utmost care was exercised, so that it may be said almost every stone came back again into the very place it had previously occupied.

The roof, from one end to the other, was in a very rotten state: that over the nave being of the meanest material and rudest construction; and beneath, throughout the length of nave and chancel, was a low, uneven, and much-broken plaster ceiling, which shut out from view the whole tracery of the east window. Now, in accord with the period to which the church belongs, a graceful open roof of pitch pine has been placed over the nave, and a boarded and ribbed roof of the same wood over the chancel; these are divided by two double ribs, which, springing from two carved stone corbels, form a chancel arch. The beams of the old chancel roof were of oak, and somewhat carved, and this carving, showing the date "1629," has been preserved, and is now seen in the wall-plates of the porch, and in the present Credence table.

The fine carved-oak pulpit, which now stands in the nave is, as was the late chancel roof, of the reign of Charles I., and bears date in the canopy, "1636." It was thickly encrusted with a dirty yellow paint, from which it has been cleaned, and it is now a handsome feature in the church.

It is to be regretted nothing remained, in the unrestored church, of the old screen, except a few feet of the extreme support on the north side, which indicated where the present screen should be erected. Two or three of the old benches happily were in the church, and these repaired are yet retained, and have served as the pattern for the rest. There was an ugly gallery of deal at the west end, and this, and the

unseemly deal pews and fittings have been swept away, and the furniture of the church and chancel are now of oak. The new screen, prayer desk, and chancel benches are chaste in design and workmanship, and deserving of attention. The chair within the rails, like the Credence table, has been constructed out of the old chancel roof oak, with the exception of the back, which is a bit of good carving, said to have been formerly in the Church of S. Mary, Newark.

The piscina is worthy of observation, having in the basin a rose, curiously carved, and hiding the mouth of the drain.

The font is ascribed to the fifteenth century, and is remarkable as having what appears to be a kneeling-stone for the officiating minister at baptisms.

There were no monuments on the walls when Thoroton wrote. In Throsby's edition of Thoroton we read, "not an "inscription in" the church. The only monuments now are those of the family of the present owner of the parish, the earliest of which bears date 1795. The painted glass of the east window is by Kempe in memory of the late Mr. Fillingham. It is considered a good example of the artist's work; the centre light represents the Crucifixion, and the side lights the Blessed Virgin and S. John, and adoring angels are represented in the tracery above.

I may mention that, in the course of the work of restoration, there were found beneath the floor of the church three German (Nuremberg) tokens; all of these have impressed on the obverse the figure of the cross above the world, and on the reverse a circle of crowns and fleur-de-lis. The motto on one in German is "The word of the Lord abideth for ever." I do not discover any dates upon the tokens. I should be glad if any member of the Thoroton Society would explain this curious find.

The silver communion plate here consists of a small Elizabethan cup with a cover, which evidently is intended to serve as Paten, and another small Paten. Mr. Brodhurst (now of Heath Vicarage,) some years since, when making notes on the church plate of this Archdeaconry, sent particulars of this

cup to the great authority on church plate, Mr. Cripps, who wrote in reply "The curious stamped marks on the cup [N ✠ G] "are not Hall marks, but indicate some provincial maker, and "the engraved initials [W. P.] are those of Vicar, Churchwar-"den, or other donor." It appears, according to Thoroton, there was one *W*illiam *P*ole, owner of Syerston, just at the time when this cup, from its fashion, is believed to have been made.

The Registers of the Parish date from 1567. I have noted in them nothing I need refer to except as touching the year 1646. That was a year of very great mortality in East Stoke. The East Stoke Register has entries of 161 burials, and of the buried it is stated "seven score and nineteen" (159) "died of the plague." In the Syerston Register of this same year are entries of *only two* burials. So there appears to have been here a perfect immunity from the plague which raged in Stoke, though the villages of Stoke and Syerston are only a little more than a mile apart, and both churches were served by the same vicar.

But strange to say, while there were only two burials in this year (1646), there are entered in the Register no less than *eleven marriages!* This number of marriages is very largely in excess of the average: taking fifteen continuous years, in which this year was one, there were only three other marriages recorded, and I may remark that, of the marriages of this year (1646), only two of all the persons married in the church had their residence in Syerston; so I take it from these entries, and entries in other years about this time, that there was then no obligation on the parties married that either should belong to the parish where the marriage was celebrated.

I will only further mention that there occurs in the year 1821 the record of the burial of a Thomas Sills who died in Syerston, aged 104.

I feel I have detained you too long, but I hope some particulars I have given may not have been altogether without interest to you.

ANCIENT CHAPEL AT ELSTON.

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From Syerston, the drive was continued to Elston, rich in the remains of the Darwin family, many of whom are buried in the beautiful church of All Saints. Dr. Erasmus Darwin, poet, physician, and philosopher was the fourth son of Robert Darwin, of Elston Hall, and was born at the hall here on the 12th December, 1731. An admirable life of the Doctor has been written by Ernest Krause, and been translated from the German by W. S. Dallas, and there is also a preliminary notice to this work by his still more famous grandson, Dr. Charles Darwin. It was Erasmus who, when advised as a boy to try a vegetable instead of a meat diet, met the suggestion with the ingenious reply that "all flesh is grass," and he had the credit in later years (1791) of predicting the advent of the locomotive in the following lines—

> Soon shall thy arm, unconquered, steam afar,
> Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car.

A more beautiful entrance to a church could not easily be found anywhere than is to be seen here. On each side the ground is cultivated with roses and flowers, and presents a lovely appearance. The church of All Saints, which lies away in the background, contains a number of monuments to the Darwin family. There is certainly nothing interesting in the architecture, the monuments mentioned being the special feature. The ancient chapel, now disused, amply repays the visitor to this quaint little village. It will be a long time before the members of the Thoroton Society forget what was asked of them by the old gentleman who evidently rents the field in which the chapel is situated. As they approached he begged of them to pay respect to him by walking in single file across his growing hay. Needless to say his order was obeyed. On arrival at the fine old structure, Mr. Blagg gave an interesting account of the building. He stated that the chapel was erected for the convenience of the inhabitants of certain houses within the lordship. Tradition said that at one time it stood at Stoke, near the spot at present occupied by the vicarage, and this appeared to be borne out by the occurrence of fragments of mouldings and carved stone in the wall of

the present fabric, which had apparently been incorporated in the structure when the walls were rebuilt. Further, the date 1577 occurred on a stone over the east window on the outside of the building, and again inside the chapel on the north wall, near the pulpit, and as this date was necessarily something like 400 years later than the fine 12th century doorway with its Norman arch and zig-zag mouldings it was possible that that was the date at which the chapel was removed and rebuilt. It might even at one time have formed part of the buildings of the hospital at Stoke, a religious foundation of some antiquity which was disestablished shortly before the date mentioned. There are fragments of stained glass in the upper panes of several of the windows, but none of it armorial. There is a bellcote in the western gable containing one bell, plain and uninscribed; a toothless looking gap showing where the second hung, but the villagers say it was cracked and so sold by the chapel wardens for old metal. Although services have been discontinued for about thirty years, chapel wardens are still appointed, and the rent, derived from the field in which the building stands, more than suffices to keep it weather tight and clean. The chapel possesses its own register, which dates from 1584.

The next village visited was Sibthorpe, where the church of St. Peter and a mediæval dovecote were the two objects of interest. In earlier days there was a college of priests attached to the church, founded in 1320 by Geoffrey le Scrope, and a few years later augmented by Thomas de Sibthorpe, the good parson of Beckingham. In this college, Thoroton tells us, was "a Warden, being a secular Priest, and eight or nine "other Chaplains, and three Clerks or more, some to sing "Trebles, or small, like Boys, to help them to officiate daily "in the Church of St. Peter at Sibethorp and in the Chapels "of St. Anne, St. Katherin, St. Margaret, and St. Mary Mag-"dalene, in the same Church, for the souls of King Edward "the Second and his heirs," etc. It was endowed with lands in this and the neighbouring parishes of Syerston, Elston, Thoroton, and Aslockton. No traces of the college are left,

TWELFTH CENTURY DOORWAY, ELSTON.

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except the fish-ponds on the south side of the church, and the dovecote, unless this as some suggest, is later work, in which material from the old buildings was used. The western tower of the church is of the Early English period, viz.: about 1200, and has three stages, the lower one with a double moulded arch, and a modern west doorway, above which is a long narrow window looking like a lancet with the apex omitted. There is also a lancet window in the lower stage of the south wall of the tower. The upper story has a window of two lights on each face under a moulded arch. The brick parapet with which the tower is furnished, and the fine chancel arch resting on detached columns and with its capitals foliated are also of the Early English period. The rest is in the Decorated style, and originally consisted of a nave, with north and south aisles, and a chancel with sacristy on the north side of the sanctuary.

In 1662 the aisles of this church seem to have been taken down, the northern arcade built up and two decorated windows with their tracery inserted in the arches. Of the southern arcade nothing is left, but a wall built further south to make a wider nave. The chancel is a fine specimen of the Decorated period. The east window is of five lights, the centre one being taller than the rest with a quatrefoil above it. There is also a north window and three fine south windows of three lights each. On the north side is an Easter Sepulchre, the painting of which is said to have been restored some years ago by Mrs. Miles of Bingham. The form of this sepulchre is especially interesting as being an example of transition from the many movable sepulchres of wood to those beautiful, wrought-stone examples of tomb and arched recess, which have been preserved to us at Hawton and Arnold in this county, and at Lincoln, Navenby and Heckington in the county of Lincoln. At Sibthorpe is to be found over an arched tomb an ogee-headed recess, on either side of which are two small panels with a Roman soldier in each, clad in chain mail, surcoates without sleeves, and bascinet-shaped helmet worn by the English infantry in the reigns of Edward

the Second and Edward the Third, and triangular shields. Springing from two half-figures whose hands are joined in prayer, is a pediment above the ogee, with crockets and finial, and in the spandrels of this pediment is a figure of our Lord with His right hand uplifted in blessing, and His left hand carrying the cross, while at His feet, one on either side, are two adoring angels.

The east window has its central light, now filled with stained glass, the apex-part depicting a pelican with her young, below which there is a picture of the Crucifixion, with S. John and S. Mary standing on either side of the cross; and in the lower compartment, the brazen serpent is represented as raised on the cross in the wilderness, and our Lord as teaching the lesson of S. John iii. 14. At the foot of this compartment is the following inscription:—"To the glory of "God, and the memory of Richard de Sibthorpe, the good "parson of Beckingham."

The south side of the sanctuary possesses two piscinas, the one to the west being below the east end of the sill of the south window, a portion of sill and walling above this second piscina being cut away to make the requisite room. Double piscinas are not infrequently to be met with, and perhaps point to the use of one for cleansing the hands of the priest and of the other for cleansing the sacred vessels. Another piscina may be noticed here on the outside of the present north wall of the church and towards the east end of the nave.

On the north side of the chancel, now lying between the Decorated window and the present vestry door, is the alabaster tomb of Edward Burnell. The wrought effigy is life-size, and recumbent, with the head resting upon a large book, probably representing a Bible, and the hands are placed together in the attitude of prayer. The monument has the two following inscriptions;—"Edward Burnell gt, departed "this present world the xix of december in the yeare of our "lord 1589," and "Made anno dni 1590 by me Barbara "Burnell, God grant us a joyful resurrection." This Barbara was previously the third wife and the widow of Richard

EASTER SEPULCHRE AT SIBTHORPE.

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Whallaye, of Screveton, to whom she erected the alabaster tomb now under the tower of Screveton Church. Before the restoration of Sibthorpe Church, some fifty years ago, this Burnell monument blocked up the western portion of the founder's tomb, and Throsby speaks of the tomb as being in that position in his time. A drawing of it, so situated, has been published by the "Anastatic Drawing Society." The incised cross as now seen on the founder's tomb is modern.

The font is dated 1662, and has also the letter **W** inscribed within a lozenge to the left of the date. The panel-work pattern on the bowl of the font is to be seen also at Scarrington Church, and fonts of the same type of ornament are to be found at Whatton and East Bridgford churches.

The four bells were recast by Taylor, of Loughborough, in 1893. Their earlier dates are also inscribed on them, viz.: small bell, 1622; second, 1623; third, 1622; large bell, 1622, and the old legends seem to have been also retained. They run as follows:—(1) God save the King; (2) God save the Church; (3) God save His Church; (4) All men that heare my mornfull sound, repent before you lye in ground. This large bell also bears the names of the present vicar, R. J. Weatherell, and the wardens for 1893, Richard Fox and Edmund Storr.

The registers date from 1720, the earlier ones having been lost. The church chest also contains one or two parish transfers and a few leaves of an Act of Parliament, 16 Geo. III. "to enable His Majesty for a limited time to call out and "assemble the Militia in all cases of Rebellion within this "realm of Great Britain." The text of the Act is printed in a modern kind of black letter, and refers to the utility of embodying the Militia "upon Occasion of the Present Rebellion in America."

Thomas Secker was born here in 1693. He was successively Bishop of Bristol in 1735, Oxford in 1737, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1758. He died in 1768. Canon Perry speaks of him as a plain man and no courtier. Hence he had but little influence in Church politics, but he did good

service by checking extremes, by setting forth a pattern of plain Christian teaching, and by stimulating activity and earnestness among the clergy. "No man probably was better "abused in his day, but that which drew upon him the fulness "of the wrath of the careless and the loose thinkers was the "honest attempt which he made to plant bishops in our "American colonies." Porteus in his life of Secker says:— "Posterity will stand amazed when they are told that on this "account his memory has been pursued in pamphlets and "newspapers with such unrelenting rancour, such unexampled "wantonness of abuse, as he would scarcely have deserved "had he attempted to eradicate Christianity out of America "and to introduce Mahometanism in its room." He was the son of Thomas Secker, of Sibthorpe, the entry of whose marriage appears in the neighbouring Shelton registers as follows:—"Thomas Secker was married to Abigail Brough December the 18th 1689."

From Sibthorpe the party proceeded to Staunton, and lunched in a large marquee erected in the park. Among those present were:—The Rev. A. J. Bennoch and Canon Cator, Messrs. G. Harrison, C. Gerring, W. J. Hannah, G. Hore, W. B. Thorpe, J. H. Hayward, W. F. Fox, W. Bradshaw, F. R. Pickerill, A. Ward, James Ward, George Fellows, T. K. Gordon, F. A. Wadsworth, J. Warren, H. Ashwell, J. Thorpe, R. Whitbread, R. Mellors, W. B. Cooke, T. M. Blagg, J. C. Warren, W. Scorer, G. H. Wallis, J. T. Radford, W. P. W. Phillimore, and the Rev. J. Standish. The rector, the Rev. F. J. Ross, joined the party at luncheon and afterwards spoke briefly of the many interesting features of the parish, the church and the hall.

OLD STONE DOVECOTE AT SIBTHORPE.

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THE FOLLOWING PAPER

ON

STAUNTON AND THE STAUNTON FAMILY

HAS BEEN KINDLY CONTRIBUTED BY

MR. GEORGE W. STAUNTON.

Staunton before the Norman Conquest was the freehold of Tori and was held by Mauger, whose posterity, having their chief residence there, took their name from this place. This is Dr. Thoroton's account of its earlier history, but the Harleian MSS. (No. 1555) mention Bryan, temp. 1047, the grandfather of Mauger as the first resident at Staunton. Mauger de Staunton, who held his lands by tenure of castle guard, defended Belvoir Castle against William the Conqueror, and evidently with a certain amount of success, as we find he was able to make good terms, being confirmed in the possession of his estate. Until the extinction of these feudal rights in the reign of Charles II., the owner of Staunton, being a minor, was by law, ward to the lord of Belvoir. Thus in 1604 we find Anthony Staunton ward to the Earl of Rutland, and by him given to Robert Dallington, who in turn lost him at a game of bowls to Sir Matthew Palmer, of Southwell, who married him to his sister Frances. This Anthony dying in the 27th year of his age, his son in turn became ward to Francis, Earl of Rutland, and was redeemed by his uncle Palmer for 200 Marks, and 100 more in case his grandmother (*née* Disney) should die in his minority. In the rhyming pedigree of the Staunton family occurs the following reference to this tenure of Castle Guard and the defence of Belvoir :—

"At which same time the *Mauger* Knight
Thrughe feats of Arms and Sheeld,
In Marcyall prowe, so valeant was,
That then he wanne the Feelde.
In *Belveor* Castle was his houlde,
That *Stauntones Tour* is highte,
The strongest Forte in all that front,
And hiest to all men's sighte.
Unto which Forte with force and Flagge
Ye Stauntons stocke must sticke,
For to defende against ye Foe,
Which at ye same coud kicke.
His lodgeinge large in that Turritte
At all times for his ease,
He may command both night and day,
An no man to displease."

The presentation of the golden key of the Staunton Tower by the owner of Staunton to any member of the Royal Family visiting Belvoir is the last trace of this ancient tenure. We find William de Staunton "in consideration of high esteem and for the safety of my own soul and those of my ancestors and successors" making free Hugo Travers and his family because the said Hugo had assumed the Cross and journeyed to Jerusalem in the place of his master. The deed of manumission, together with the duplicate given to Hugo, are still preserved at Staunton. In 1324 * Harvey de Staunton, Baron of the Exchequer, founded St. Michael's House in Cambridge, now incorporated with Trinity College. He was buried under the choir of St. Michael's Church, which edifice may, in the course of a few years, have ceased to exist by reason of the extension of Caius College.

* Accounts respecting this distinguished person vary, and are to some extent contradictory. Confusion may have arisen between two persons, Hervicus de Staunton and Henricus de Staunton. In a library book of Trinity College, Cambridge, an entry is to be found asserting that Hervicus de Staunton, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, &c., was born at Stanton, near Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, and of a Suffolk family, unconnected with the Stauntons of Notts. The charter of foundation of Michael-House, Cambridge, quoted in Dyer's History of the University, speaks of him as Hervey of Staunton, *priest*, whereas in an ancient MS. pedigree, the Notts. Staunton of that date is designated *miles*, and Thoroton's sixteenth century pedigree speaks of him as Sir Henrie Staunton, and implies that he was a layman.—
J. S.

STAUNTON HALL.

The church at Staunton contains several specimens of the tombs of this period, but the effigies of the cross-legged knights with their wives were much damaged, and the two earlier ones entirely destoyed by Dr. Juxton, D.D., 1629, the Puritan Rector, who caused them to be demolished, as he said, to make room for his congregation, and (writes the Staunton of that day) "having no regard for gentility and ven-"erable antiquitie paved ye streets with them. They were well "cut in stone, lay in armour and cross-legged, but their inscrip-" tions were worn out."

St. Lawrence's choir was the last resting place of the family, and while the church was being restored by the late Mrs. Isabella Staunton a knight's breast-plate was discovered. This now hangs above the tombs. In 1446 Sir Thomas de Staunton left in his will a sum of money to build a second aisle in the church which should be dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, but this donation was diverted from its proper use and spent in the repair of the roof. The rectory, which was demolished about fifty years ago, was built by Simon, brother of Sir Geoffrey de Staunton. It was a most interesting building, and the quantity and quality of the oak timbering obtained on its destruction are spoken of in the neighbourhood to this day. Its builder died in 1346, and the inscription on his tomb is given, with many others, in Thoroton's Notts. The rectory had a large stone dovecote and a gate-house, of which no traces now remain. Three fields forming a portion of the Glebe land are situated in the hamlet of Alverton. They are known as the Golden Spur, and tradition says they were obtained in exchange for a knight's spur.

The hall is situated on rising ground close by the junction of two streams, the Devon and the Winterbeck. It had its watermill, as in the Doomsday Book is stated, and there were formerly traces of a moat on the north side, as well as still on the south. It stands in view of Belvoir Castle, and up to about 1860 it was the custom to supply annually a rope for the tenor bell of Bottesford Church, which is situated midway between Staunton and Belvoir; a custom no doubt originating

in the ancient tenure above mentioned.

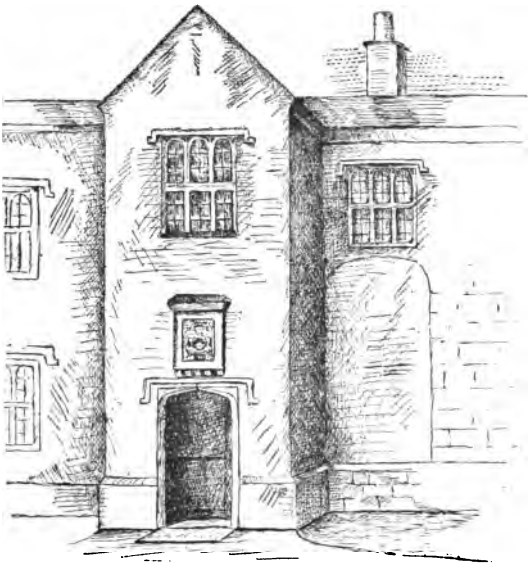
The house is constructed chiefly of the blue lias stone, quarried on the estate, and evidently consisted originally, in main, of a long narrow house with octagonal towers at each end. In 1564, however, a porch was built by Robert Staunton who also erected a corresponding addition on the south side. His father Anthony had, in 1554, built a curious, star-shaped chimney to the dining hall and the mullioned window close by.

William Staunton, who held the property when the Civil War broke out, raised a regiment for King Charles and supported it at his own expense, which proved almost the complete ruin of his family. The Parliament soldiers attacked the hall and drove out Colonel Staunton's wife and children, and quartered themselves there for some time. Amongst the family papers we find an authority bearing the signature of Oliver Cromwell, the date 1646, in which Mrs. Ann Staunton is allowed to look into and oversee the repairs needed after the destruction wrought by the soldiers.

The oak front door still shows traces of the damage wrought by the field pieces of the besiegers, and it is locally said that the ancient table in the servants' hall is made from the tree on which Cromwell promised to hang Colonel Staunton should he ever catch him.

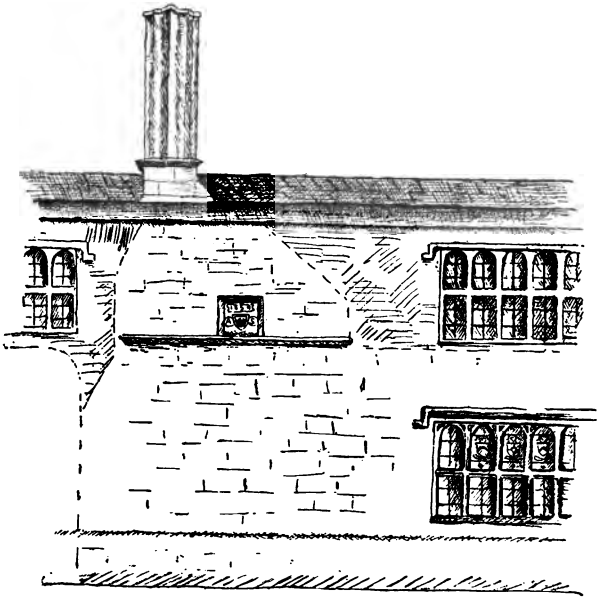
This William Staunton distinguished himself at Edgehill and other fights, and was present at part of the siege of Newark. He died, it is supposed, in London after his return from the Continent whither he had fled, but strangely enough there is no record of the place of his interment, though his granddaughter, Anne Charlton, whose MS. contains many interesting details of her family, gives the inscriptions and places of burial of all her other relatives.

Major Staunton, who next inherited, still further diminished his patrimony in the extravagant times of the second Charles, and was succeeded by his brother Harvey, with whom the male line of this family ceased on his death in 1689. The property then passed into the hands of his daughter, Anne, the wife of Gilbert Charlton, of Ludford, in Shropshire, who,



STAUNTON HALL.

ENTRANCE PORCH.



STAUNTON HALL.

DINING HALL, SHEWING STAR-SHAPED CHIMNEY.

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with her descendants and the late Rev. John Staunton, LL.D., made many alterations to the house. Amongst the most to be deplored are the removal of the oak panelling, changes made in the dining hall, which formerly was open to the roof with the usual galleries round, and the substitution of modern windows in many cases for the old stone mullions. Dr. Staunton, as he was generally named, was a squire of the autocrat sort and a pluralist of a type now happily extinct. He made many improvements, more particularly in the way of planting trees, but chiefly in a strictly utilitarian way.

During Dr. Staunton's lifetime, Sir Walter Scott visited the place, and afterwards mentioned it in his book, "The Heart of Midlothian," in the Abbotsford edition of which appears an engraving of the church and hall.

It may interest the members of the Thoroton Society to note that the Stauntons are lords of the manor of Thoroton.

GEO. W. STAUNTON,

25 March, 1901.

In the year 1853, at which time the Rev. Charles Wing was rector of the parish, the church was re-built almost entirely. Nothing of the old chancel now remains, and the roofing is new; but in the north wall and arcade of the nave we have examples of the old work restored on sound principles, and of new work rightly constructed on the older lines.

The original ground plan has been retained, and consists of a nave with south porch, a north aisle with east-end tower and a chancel. The architecture of the church belongs to the Decorated period, and the north doorway is a good example of the work of this period; both the ogee hood-moulding and elaborate finial being worthy of notice. Above this doorway there is a canopied niche which formerly contained an image of St. Mary the Virgin, the patron Saint of this church, and to the left of the ogee there is a memorial slate built into the exterior wall "to the memory of the Rev. John Mounsey, who was

"curate of this parish fifty years, and died the 3rd day of "May, 1827, aged 77 years." At the restoration, this north wall seems to have remained largely untouched. It is decorated in the upper part with sculptured heads, grotesque, humorous and otherwise, and the buttresses are bevelled off so as to present a narrow face and have their gabled off-sets terminated with a fleur-de-lis. The tower has fortunately been left entirely in its original state, and is a very fine one of three stages, with good base-moulding and buttresses. The bell-stage has a well-moulded parapet and conical roof and a two-light transomed window on each face, and now contains five bells dated 1604, 1738, 1827, 1827, 1742 (treble) respectively. The church terriers of 1809 and 1817, both speak of four bells only, and it appears that the two 1827 bells were cast at Gainsborough in place of one bell at Staunton that had sustained a crack, and two bells from Kilvington church. A north doorway has been cut through the floor stage of the tower, and the arch on the south side which originally opened into the nave at the north-east corner has been blocked up. Entering the church, we find an arcade of three bays in addition to which there is a small western arch apparently part of the original work. Where the stone has not been re-worked the arcade has a reddish tint that suggests its having been formerly coloured. The arches are lofty and elegant, and both the columns and moulded capitals are octagonal. Some of the oldest inhabitants can remember a raised vault, about four feet high, existing at the west-end of the nave, but this disappeared at the restoration of the church, if not earlier. The aisle to the north of this arcade was originally known as the quire of St. Lawrence, and will be found so named as the resting place of Thomas and Anne Staunton, in Robert Cade's "The Staunton's Petygrewe," given at length by Thoroton. Here have been placed a good number of the Staunton monuments, gathered from different parts of the church, one or two bearing the oldest black-letter inscriptions we possess. Beginning at the west-end of the chapel and proceeding eastwards, we have the

monuments now, in the following order:—(1) Mauger, who held Belvoir before the Conquest; (2) his son, Mauger; (3) Dame Joane, the wife of Geoffrey Staunton, and daughter of John of Lowdham; (4) William de Staunton, grandson of the first Mauger—this is a stone coffin; (5) illegible; (6) Cecilia, the mother of Dame Joane; (7) William de Staunton, son of Galfrid, and grandson of William—this also is a stone coffin; (8) Anthony Staunton and Sitha, his wife—this is a memorial slab built in the wall, and near the pulpit; (9) in the chancel, another to Robert Staunton, who built the porch at the Hall and died in 1582. The inscriptions on these tombs are given in Thoroton's Nottinghamshire. The monument to the first Mauger was originally on the south side of the nave, and in Cade's rhyming pedigree Dame Joane "Li'the in Sainct Laurence queare," as well as Thomas Staunton and his wife Anne. The inscription on Dame Joane's monument is an example of Norman French. A very interesting feature of the church is the rood-screen. It is sixteenth century work, and is a very good example. The rector, the Rev. F. J. Ross, has himself taken the trouble to remove the many coats of paint with which it was covered. It bears an interesting inscription, carved in black-letter type, which reads as follows, "[Pray] for the "saule of Mayster Simon Yates, bachelor in Law living in "Newark, Parson of this Church and of Beckingham and "official of the Archdeaconry" [who?] "caused this Rood Lofte "and the Tabernacle of our Lady to be made in the yere of our "Lord 1519 on whose saul God have mercie." The bowl of the font is a circular Norman one, closely resembling that at Screveton, of which font an illustration was given in the first volume of our Transactions. The bowl of the Staunton font has the same interlacing semi-circular arch-work, and has been placed on a modern stem. The base is probably earlier than the stem, and later than the Norman bowl.

There was formerly a chapel in the churchyard, belonging to the parish of Orston, the service thereof was a charge upon the parish of Orston, the Stauntons at one time, as lessees of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, paying some stipend

for these ministrations. The chapel was built by Sir Geoffrey de Staunton, and was intended to provide for that part of Staunton which lies in the Hundred of Bingham, the tithes of which belonged, with the rest of the rectory of Orston, to the Church of Lincoln. At the present rectory house are to be seen a double set of Registers for "the Church parish of "Staunton," and for "the Chapel side of Staunton;" separate sets of churchwardens were elected, and separate accounts kept. Mr. Allin, an old inhabitant of Staunton, and now well over eighty years old, remembers carrying the cushions from the Staunton pew in the church to the Staunton pew in the chapel when he was quite a small boy. The chapel was pulled down in the early years of last century.

OLD COOKERY AND SURGERY BOOKS.

In the library at the hall is to be seen a curious double book of manuscript receipts. The books, each containing sixty or seventy pages, are bound in calf in such a way as to form one book—each opening at different sides. They originally had four clasps, but these have now disappeared.

The following inscription appears in the cookery side:—"The Gift of my Dear Father when he went his jorney to "London—1688. A. Staunton." The pages are of coarse paper, unruled. The various receipts added from time to time are in different handwritings—some almost unreadable. The spelling is quaint, so are some of the receipts—more especially the surgery notes.

INDEX TO SURGERY BOOK.

*1. Snaile water.
2. Red surfeit water.
3. Drink for ye Kings Evil.
4. Plaster for ye Kings Evil.

5. My Lady Charlton's cordial.
6. A receipt for ye tooth ach.
*7. For ye Epilopsy.
8. For Dropsey.
9. Syrup of long life.
10. A water for ye teeth.
11. Lime water.
12. Syrup of Gilly flowers.
13. For consumpsion.
.14. Cherry water.
15. For a child's sore mouth.
16. Conserve of boyled roses.
17. For a cold.
18. Syrup of woodsorrell.
*19. The Powder of a Raven for Convultions.
*20. Against convultions.
21. For ye jaunders.
22. Hair powders.
23. For an ague.
24. For Bleeding of ye nose.
25. For a cold.
26. For to cure goute or any old aches, pains or sprains and to strengthen any weak parts.
27. Plague water.
28. Admirable water for sore eyes.
29. For a scalded Head.
30. Tarr pills for a cough.
*31. For the Teeth.

Etc.

COOKERY INDEX.

35. To make pease porridge upon fasting days.
36. For fast days.
37. To make marrow pasties.
38. To make a good pottage.
39. To make Hartshorn jelly.
40. Almond cheescake's.
41. To make a Lamb pye.

42. To make capon sauce.
43. To Dress Hot Salmon.
44. To pickle mutton.
45. To sowse a Pigg.
46. To marrinate any sort of fish.
47. To marrinate sole's.
48. To make pease pudding.
49. The true French pottage.
50. Pickle mushromes.
51. Orringe wine.
*52. To make cocke ale.
53. To make mead.
54. To make Burch wine.
55. To make a sack possitt.
56. To make partridge sauce.
57. To pickle pigeons.
58. To make all kinds of Syrops.
59. To dry pipings or pears without sugar.
60. To make a fine pudding.
61. To Roast a pike.
62. To make a carrot pudding.
63. To make gooseberry vinegar.
64. To make balm wine.
65. To make sacke possitt without cream.
66. To make a sollid soop.
67. Minced pyes without meat.
*68. A Bride pye.
*69. To make a spinnage tart.

The following are a few unique surgery notes :—

Snaile Water.

Take a pecke of garden gray snailes, heat an oven as hot as for small Manchet—scrape it clean, then put in ye snailes, keeping them stirring till they have done hissing, then lay them thin to coole. When they are cold, pound them in a Mortar, then take a quart of earth worms, scour them with salt, then slice and wash them with beer, then dry them—take

of heartshorn 6 oz. cloves 3 oz. a quart of rosemary flowers —of Marygold flowers & cowslipe flowers of each 2 handfulls. . . . . Celendine, angelica, of Barbary barke the yellow rinde, Bettony, woodsorrell, Egremony of each 2 handfulls, saffron the weight of twelvepence, when it is dryed put all these into 6 gallons of new ale, working them together and so destilling them down in a Lymbeche. It will be betor if there be aded 2 orringes.

No. 7. For Ye Epilopsy.

Take the liver of a black puppy—pound in a mortar, put in a glass of canary & sweeten it with Syrup of Violets—Give it as neere as can be imagined before the Invasion of the Fit.

No. 19. The Powder of a Raven for Convultions.

Take a young raven & ye feathers being pulled off & drawn & washed, dry it in an oven till it will beat to powder, & give as much of this as will lye on a groate, in every thing ye child eats or drinks,

No. 20. For Convultions.

Take of spirit of amber 7 drops, syrope of corrall halfe a spoonfull putt these in Black-cherry water *& drink it at full & change of ye moon.*

No. 31. For the Teeth.

Take a pint of spring water, put to it six spoonfulls of the best Brandy, wash the mouth *often* with it, & in the morning roll a bit of allum in the mouth.

The following are some of the more interesting cookery receipts :—

No. 52. To make Cocke Ale.

Take an old cocke and parboyle him, flay him & take out his entrailes. Then beat him small in a morter, bones & all—then take 4 pounds of malligoa raissins & stone them—and half a pound of dates and 3 nutmegs, a few cloves, & a little orringe & Lemon. Beat all these in a mortar together, & mingle them all with ye cocke, & steep them one night in a bottle of mallago sacke. Fill it up with 8 gallons of strong ale—& at ye fortnight's end you may bottle it.

No. 68. A Bride pye.

Take young chickens as bigg as Blacke Birds, young partridges & larks and blackbirds, & squal pigeons. Truss them, put them in the pye, then have ox-Palates boyled, blanched & cut in pieces, Lamb stones cut in pieces & sweet breads cut in halves or quarters. Cox combs cut in halves or quarters—a quart of oysters dipped in eggs, & dregged over with grated bread marrow. Having so done, sheep tongues boiled, peeled & cut in slices,—season all with Pepper, salt, cloves, mace and nutmegg's. Beaten and mixed together, put butter at the Bottom of the pye & place the salt in with the Yolkes of hard eggs: Cockstones & forced meat balls, cover all with Butter & cover up the pye. Put in 4 or 6 spoonfulls of water & when it is drawn out, pour it out & put in Gravey.

No. 69. To make a Spinnage Tart.

Take a good quantity of green spinnage & boyle it in water & salt & drain it well, then put to it plumbed currans, nutmeg, salt, sugar & butter with a little cream, & ye yolks of hard eggs beaten fine, then having ye paste ready laid in ye Baking pan, lay in a little Butter again, so close it bake it, & serve it to ye table hot with sugar strewed over it.

On leaving Staunton the party drove to Cotham, where the family of Markham for many generations had their principal seat; and where, in the field to the east of the church, may still be found traces of the foundations of the house. The present church consists of a chancel and nave under one roof, and has been built with the materials of a larger and older church. The south door and two of the windows are Decorated work, the other windows being Perpendicular, with the exception of the east window, which is a modern one. One in the west wall can only be seen from the outside. Near the door, a fine piscina with crocketed canopy is built into the wall, and two finely-carved corbels are to be found in the west wall, and some large gargoyles in the churchyard wall are worthy of notice.

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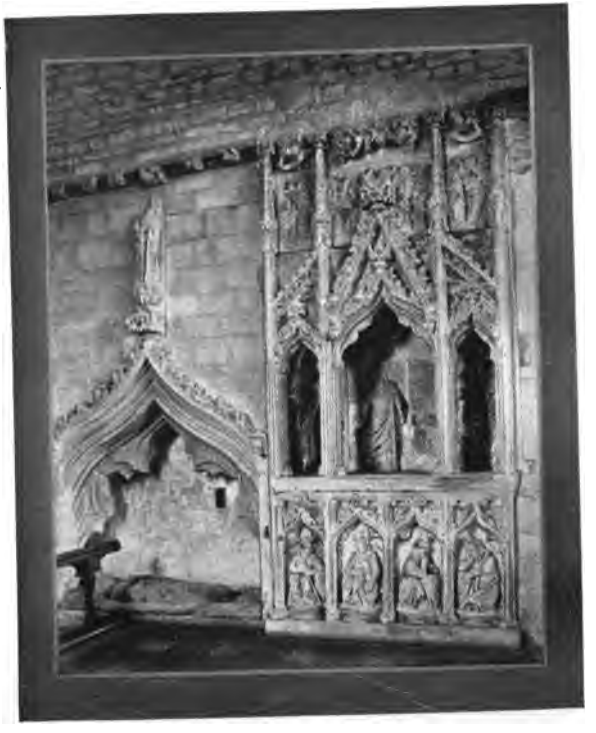
SEDILIA, HAWTON.



EASTER SEPULCHRE, HAWTON.

On the north side of the chancel there is a monument to Ann, daughter of John Warburton, of Cheshire, Knight, wife of Robert Markham, of Cotham, Esquire, died November 17th, 1601. It is this Sir Robert whom Thoroton speaks of as "a "fatal unthrift and destroyer of this eminent family." There are two other monuments of Purbeck marble in a very mutilated condition, and without their brasses. Placed on what was once the capital of a pillar, will be found the basin of the old font. The present porch was built in 1820, and at that time a good deal of carved work is said to have been removed from the church.

From Cotham the party proceeded to the vicarage of Hawton (formerly Holton), where the church is so rich in architectural features and beautiful detail, and in which we possess an Easter sepulchre of exceptionally rich and wonderful design. The stone, both for exterior and interior work, is from the Ancaster quarries, though a local rubble stone may also be found in the wall-work.

The church is dedicated to All Saints, and possesses chancel with north chapel, nave and aisles, western tower and south porch.

The lower portion of the Easter sepulchre consists of four niches; these have trefoiled ogee heads, hanging knops to the cusps, leaf-ornament in the spandrils, bosses of heads or flowers at the spring of the arches, and bases of good detail. The arches are crocketed and finialed; and above the canopy-head and under the flat member dividing the upper and lower stages of the sepulchre, there is a line of rich moulding, which gives a square head to each of the arches. In these niches are four soldiers, set to watch at our Saviour's tomb. As defensive armour they have basinets, hawberks of chain mail, with sleeveless surcoats and heater-shaped shields, as in the Sibthorpe example. The upper portion of the sepulchre is divided into three niches, of which the central one is double the width of each niche at the sides, and contains a figure of the Risen Saviour standing with one foot below the level of the recess. In His left hand He holds a staff or crozier, while

the right arm is raised, with projecting elbow, so that His right hand rests on the right shoulder. The grave clothes hang from the left shoulder and over the left arm. There is a figure of St. Mary Magdalene, kneeling at His feet, with right hand and arm uplifted, and in illustration, perhaps, of the text "Touch me not for I am not yet ascended to my "Father." The two other Maries: Mary, the wife of Clopas, and Mary Magdalene stand near, in the eastern niche, with alabaster boxes in their hands, and clothed in the most beautiful drapery. Within the western niche is a small recess in which the pix containing the consecrated host was wont to be placed from Good Friday until Easter-Day. There are also two angels, one in each side niche, east and west, kneeling with uplifted wings; hands and feet are bare, and every detail of dress and feathered wing is most skilfully wrought.

The central and principal niche has jambs of three clustered columns, an ogee-arched head with hanging tracery and knops, and spandrils carved with wonderfully minute diaper work of a rose pattern in the principal hollow and elsewhere of leaf tracery. The ogee arch is crocketed with leaves and most beautifully finialed. Above all this is another canopy with straight crocketed sides and most elaborate finial. Below this finial, and right across the compartments, comes more foliage tracery forming a floor, upon which the Apostles, twelve in number, are represented, standing in attitudes of amazement as they watch their Master's Ascension into Heaven. The Saviour's feet are shewn below the cloud, and on either side is the half figure of an angel (connected with the cornice above) throwing a censer as the Saviour ascends, and in either side niche, also connected with the cornice, is the half-figure of an angel carrying a scroll. The twelve Apostles are grouped in three on either side of the finial and in the two side niches. They are all represented in tunics, some are barefooted, others are not, and St. Peter stands to the right of the finial with the keys in his hand.

Westward of the Easter sepulchre is the tomb of the founder, Sir Robert de Compton, comprising his effigy lying

recumbent within a recess, arched over with an ogee-shaped canopy. This canopy is double-cusped, and is richly ornamented; it possesses a crocketed head-moulding and is beautifully finialed. A bracket on the top of the finial carries the figure, now much mutilated as are many of the others, of a bishop with a crozier in his left hand. The mitred head has long since disappeared, but the rest of the figure is most skilfully worked. Next to this, and westwards, is the doorway into the chapel, which has, unfortunately, been destroyed. On the south side of the sanctuary is the sedilia, consisting of three niches with arched heads and canopies over them, divided by shafted buttresses crowned with lofty pinnacles, and terminated with a horizontal cornice of various mouldings that ends in bosses of well-sculptured heads. In richness of work this sedilia seems to rival the Easter sepulchre itself.

The canopies are crocketed and finialed with different designs, and the slender shafts are ornamented with very minute carvings. One of the easiest to identify is a figure of St. Edmund the Martyr, holding the arrow with which he was martyred at Hoxne, in Suffolk. To the east of the sedilia is a double piscina placed in the centre of the south-east window just where the cill would have come, had not the lower part of the window been closed up. The design consists of an ogee arch divided into two niches, having ogee trefoil heads and the same richness of detail in work hitherto described, the finial which crowns the whole being a magnificent model of Decorated work. The bosses of the hood-moulding are figures carrying musical instruments, on which even the strings are shown. Connecting the elaborate designs on either side of the chancel is a very beautiful east window of seven lights with two grades of tracery lines. It is matchless in delicacy of tracery and richness of moulding, and is superior even to the west window of six lights at Newark. It is a very fine example of our Decorated period. Before leaving the chancel let us notice a hagioscope placed in the back of the founder's tomb, and provided for the chapel which formerly existed on the north side of the chancel.

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25 March, 1901.

In the year 1853, at which time the Rev. Charles Wing was rector of the parish, the church was re-built almost entirely. Nothing of the old chancel now remains, and the roofing is new; but in the north wall and arcade of the nave we have examples of the old work restored on sound principles, and of new work rightly constructed on the older lines.

The original ground plan has been retained, and consists of a nave with south porch, a north aisle with east-end tower and a chancel. The architecture of the church belongs to the Decorated period, and the north doorway is a good example of the work of this period; both the ogee hood-moulding and elaborate finial being worthy of notice. Above this doorway there is a canopied niche which formerly contained an image of St. Mary the Virgin, the patron Saint of this church, and to the left of the ogee there is a memorial slate built into the exterior wall "to the memory of the Rev. John Mounsey, who was

"curate of this parish fifty years, and died the 3rd day of "May, 1827, aged 77 years." At the restoration, this north wall seems to have remained largely untouched. It is decorated in the upper part with sculptured heads, grotesque, humorous and otherwise, and the buttresses are bevelled off so as to present a narrow face and have their gabled off-sets terminated with a fleur-de-lis. The tower has fortunately been left entirely in its original state, and is a very fine one of three stages, with good base-moulding and buttresses. The bell-stage has a well-moulded parapet and conical roof and a two-light transomed window on each face, and now contains five bells dated 1604, 1738, 1827, 1827, 1742 (treble) respectively. The church terriers of 1809 and 1817, both speak of four bells only, and it appears that the two 1827 bells were cast at Gainsborough in place of one bell at Staunton that had sustained a crack, and two bells from Kilvington church. A north doorway has been cut through the floor stage of the tower, and the arch on the south side which originally opened into the nave at the north-east corner has been blocked up. Entering the church, we find an arcade of three bays in addition to which there is a small western arch apparently part of the original work. Where the stone has not been re-worked the arcade has a reddish tint that suggests its having been formerly coloured. The arches are lofty and elegant, and both the columns and moulded capitals are octagonal. Some of the oldest inhabitants can remember a raised vault, about four feet high, existing at the west-end of the nave, but this disappeared at the restoration of the church, if not earlier. The aisle to the north of this arcade was originally known as the quire of St. Lawrence, and will be found so named as the resting place of Thomas and Anne Staunton, in Robert Cade's "The Staunton's Petygrewe," given at length by Thoroton. Here have been placed a good number of the Staunton monuments, gathered from different parts of the church, one or two bearing the oldest black-letter inscriptions we possess. Beginning at the west-end of the chapel and proceeding eastwards, we have the

monuments now, in the following order:—(1) Mauger, who held Belvoir before the Conquest; (2) his son, Mauger; (3) Dame Joane, the wife of Geoffrey Staunton, and daughter of John of Lowdham; (4) William de Staunton, grandson of the first Mauger—this is a stone coffin; (5) illegible; (6) Cecilia, the mother of Dame Joane; (7) William de Staunton, son of Galfrid, and grandson of William—this also is a stone coffin; (8) Anthony Staunton and Sitha, his wife—this is a memorial slab built in the wall, and near the pulpit; (9) in the chancel, another to Robert Staunton, who built the porch at the Hall and died in 1582. The inscriptions on these tombs are given in Thoroton's Nottinghamshire. The monument to the first Mauger was originally on the south side of the nave, and in Cade's rhyming pedigree Dame Joane "Li'the in Sainct Laurence queare," as well as Thomas Staunton and his wife Anne. The inscription on Dame Joane's monument is an example of Norman French. A very interesting feature of the church is the rood-screen. It is sixteenth century work, and is a very good example. The rector, the Rev. F. J. Ross, has himself taken the trouble to remove the many coats of paint with which it was covered. It bears an interesting inscription, carved in black-letter type, which reads as follows, "[Pray] for the "saule of Mayster Simon Yates, bachelor in Law living in "Newark, Parson of this Church and of Beckingham and "official of the Archdeaconry" [who?] "caused this Rood Lofte "and the Tabernacle of our Lady to be made in the yere of our "Lord 1519 on whose saul God have mercie." The bowl of the font is a circular Norman one, closely resembling that at Screveton, of which font an illustration was given in the first volume of our Transactions. The bowl of the Staunton font has the same interlacing semi-circular arch-work, and has been placed on a modern stem. The base is probably earlier than the stem, and later than the Norman bowl.

There was formerly a chapel in the churchyard, belonging to the parish of Orston, the service thereof was a charge upon the parish of Orston, the Stauntons at one time, as lessees of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, paying some stipend

for these ministrations. The chapel was built by Sir Geoffrey de Staunton, and was intended to provide for that part of Staunton which lies in the Hundred of Bingham, the tithes of which belonged, with the rest of the rectory of Orston, to the Church of Lincoln. At the present rectory house are to be seen a double set of Registers for "the Church parish of "Staunton," and for "the Chapel side of Staunton;" separate sets of churchwardens were elected, and separate accounts kept. Mr. Allin, an old inhabitant of Staunton, and now well over eighty years old, remembers carrying the cushions from the Staunton pew in the church to the Staunton pew in the chapel when he was quite a small boy. The chapel was pulled down in the early years of last century.

OLD COOKERY AND SURGERY BOOKS.

In the library at the hall is to be seen a curious double book of manuscript receipts. The books, each containing sixty or seventy pages, are bound in calf in such a way as to form one book—each opening at different sides. They originally had four clasps, but these have now disappeared.

The following inscription appears in the cookery side :—"The Gift of my Dear Father when he went his jorney to "London—1688. A. Staunton." The pages are of coarse paper, unruled. The various receipts added from time to time are in different handwritings—some almost unreadable. The spelling is quaint, so are some of the receipts—more especially the surgery notes.

INDEX TO SURGERY BOOK.

*1. Snaile water.
2. Red surfeit water.
3. Drink for ye Kings Evil.
4. Plaster for ye Kings Evil.

5. My Lady Charlton's cordial.
6. A receipt for ye tooth ach.
*7. For ye Epilopsy.
8. For Dropsey.
9. Syrup of long life.
10. A water for ye teeth.
11. Lime water.
12. Syrup of Gilly flowers.
13. For consumpsion.
.14. Cherry water.
15. For a child's sore mouth.
16. Conserve of boyled roses.
17. For a cold.
18. Syrup of woodsorrell.
*19. The Powder of a Raven for Convultions.
*20. Against convultions.
21. For ye jaunders.
22. Hair powders.
23. For an ague.
24. For Bleeding of ye nose.
25. For a cold.
26. For to cure goute or any old aches, pains or sprains and to strengthen any weak parts.
27. Plague water.
28. Admirable water for sore eyes.
29. For a scalded Head.
30. Tarr pills for a cough.
*31. For the Teeth.

Etc.

COOKERY INDEX.

35. To make pease porridge upon fasting days.
36. For fast days.
37. To make marrow pasties.
38. To make a good pottage.
39. To make Hartshorn jelly.
40. Almond cheescake's.
41. To make a Lamb pye.

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ASTOR, LENOX, AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

"Newerk and those of Richard de Benyngton of one hundred "and forty feet of land, for making a certain way, so as to "have an approach to the houses of the said Prior and "Convent situated near the church of the blessed Mary Mag-"dalene of Newerk, and having their exit by the said road "because they have hitherto had no other approach to those "houses than that through the cemetery of the said church."

About 1310 the parishioners set on foot an ambitious scheme for rebuilding the Norman church, except the tower. They erected the whole of the south aisle as it now exists, and part of the east elevation of the chancel. On March 6th, 1312, licence was granted to the parishioners of Newark to remove the chapel, which stood in the churchyard, and which had been built by Henry, Archbishop of York. The only Archbishops bearing the Christian name of Henry were Henry Murdac, A.D. 1147-1153, and Henry de Newark, A.D. 1296-1299, and the chapel was doubtless built by the former. A chauntry was established therein, but as it had no endowment no objection seems to have been raised to its removal, the space it occupied being assigned for the enlargement of the churchyard as a place of sepulture. A further enlargement took place in the fourteenth century, for on the 5th May, 1349, licence was granted to the perpetual vicar of the church of Newark, and to every one of the parishioners thereof, to enclose a new churchyard, lying in the street called Apeltongate, and there to bury their dead, in regard to the fact that their churchyard was too narrow for the sepulture by reason of that great mortality and plague which then happened in several parts of the land, &c. The licence authorised the parishioners "to convert the timber, lead, stone, glass, and "other material of the chapel to the use of the church and "part of the fabric thereof lately built in a certain alley by "the said parishioners," who were to found a perpetual chauntry for the soul of the said Henry and his predecessors, and to find a special mass to be continually made for him. It would be about this time that the magnificent belfry staging in the tower was constructed, as it belongs to the flowing

Decorated period of the early part of the fourteenth century. Mr. Micklethwaite describes it as one of the finest he had seen, and he remarks, "About this time the good people of "Newark seem to have been extremely ambitious. They set "out the whole of this magnificent church, and it took about "a couple of centuries to finish it." As time did not permit a full architectural description, the dates had been summarised as follows:—A church was built towards the end of the twelfth century, of which portions still exist in the present structure. The south aisle of the nave (Decorated windows) date from A.D. 1313 to 1315. The nave and north aisle (Perpendicular windows,) were finished about 1460, or at any rate before 1487. The chancel dated from 1487 to 1500. The altar screen and stalls of choir were begun in 1498. The mortuary chapel on the north side of the altar was begun in 1500. The corresponding chapel on the side of the altar was begun A.D. 1505. The rood screen was finished A.D. 1508. The stalls of the chancel aisle were begun in 1521, and the transepts, probably somewhere between 1500 and 1539. Mr. Brown remarked that as the various parts of the church were completed, the same spirit of devotion which led to their construction led also to the furnishing and enrichment. The party then inspected the chancel, the reredos, the chantry chapels, the crypt, and were shown the most interesting monuments, notably the Fleming brass.

On leaving the church, the members met in the Council Chamber at [illegible] Town Hall, where Mr. Brown read a short [illegible]per on [illegible]tle. After dealing with architectural [illegible]tures [illegible]s so far as known from the erection [illegible] the [illegible] Bishop Alexander the Magnificent, [illegible] 112[illegible] [illegible]n said [illegible] leading historical incidents would [illegible] King, [illegible] here on several occasions, [illegible] and [illegible] testified, and died at the [illegible] We[illegible]e from the records that [illegible] his death bed, for though [illegible] [illegible]wark, he was yet well enough [illegible] [illegible]ion of business. On October

18th he despatched several letters on divers subjects, and on the following day, October 19th, he died. In the reign of Henry III. the castle was seized by Robert de Gaugi, a famous freebooter, and had a narrow escape from destruction, while in 1325 it was entrusted to Donald de Mar, for there was an entry in the Close Rolls of his expending certain sums of money in repairing it in that year. He (Mr. Brown) had in his possession the transcript of a rental roll of the castle of the time of Edward IV. (1461), giving the names of most of the residents of the borough at that period, but it was too lengthy to quote. In the sixteenth century the castle was the residence of eminent members of the noble families of Rutland and Cecil, and in the register of Stoke, in which parish the castle was situate, was an entry of the marriage, on June 30th, 1588, of William Cecil, Esq., son and heir apparent of the Right Worshipful Thomas Cecil, Knight, and Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. Edward, late Earl of Rutland. The marriage took place in the church of the castle, and the register was signed by Mary Manners in a beautiful handwriting, almost as distinct as on the day it was written, and by fifteen other witnesses. In Lord Salisbury's manuscripts at Hatfield was a memorandum of occurrences in Lord Burleigh's handwriting, in which the following reference occurs: "May, 1590. W. Cecil de Ross, son of William Cecil, son of "Thomas, son of William Baron Burleigh, born at Newark." James I. stayed here in 1603, as a contemporary manuscript shows, and he was so pleased with this stronghold that he visited it on at least six other occasions. During the troublous times of Charles I. the town clung loyally to the fortunes of the ill-fated King, and after successfully resisting siege after siege the castle, to which his Majesty several times resorted, and to which tired, broken-hearted troops from the fatal field of Naseby repaired for rest and shelter, was only surrendered to the enemy on honourable terms by the direct orders of the King himself, who was then a prisoner in the Scotch camp in the broad fields of Kelham, of which so fair a view could be obtained from the castle windows. It was then dismantled

and reduced to the ruinous condition in which they now saw it, with nothing but the splendid front and gateway to remind them of its former magnificence. The place which had been one of the greatest military strongholds in the country, visited by eminent ecclesiastics and monarchs, the residence of famous courtiers and nobles, battered in many sieges but always manfully defended, ceased for all time to be a centre of strength for the combatant or a place of refuge for the fallen.

At the close of Mr. Brown's paper, Mr. Wallis, F.S.A., moved, and Mr. W. Bradshaw seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to him, which was carried with acclamation.

The general meeting of the society was afterwards held, under the presidency of Dr. Appleby, Mayor of Newark. The following officers were elected after the report, which was of a satisfactory character, had been unanimously adopted:—Vice-Presidents, His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Southwell, the Right Hon. Lord Belper, Alderman E. H. Fraser, D.C.L., Mr. G. W. Marshall, the Very Rev. R. Gregory (Dean of St. Paul's, London), Rev. Canon Trebeck, M.A., Mr. John E. Ellis, M.P., Mr. John G. B. Thoroton-Hildyard; Chairman of Council, the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. John C. Warren; Hon. Secretaries, Rev. J. Standish and Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore. The following were elected on the Council:—The Revs. Whitworth, Baylay, and Dobbin, Dr. Gow, Mr. G. Fellows, J.P., Mr. M. A. Joyce, Mr. John Russell, Mr. W. H. Stevenson, Mr. G. H. Wallis, Mr. J. Ward, Mr. F. W. Dobson, and Mr. C. Brown. Messrs. H. Ashwell, J.P., Mr. R. Mellors, J.P., and Mr. W. Bradshaw were elected Auditors. The usual vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

THOROTON SOCIETY.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1899.

1899.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	92	5	4
Associates' Subscriptions	1	10	0
Ordinary Members' Subscriptions for 1897 ...	2	2	0
Do. for 1898 ...	57	4	6
Do. for 1899 ...	81	7	6
Life Members' Subscriptions...	10	10	0
	£244	19	4

1899.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Messrs. Bell & Son, Printing and Publishing A/c.				23	3	0
Messrs. Phillimore & Co. do. ...				9	10	10
Mr. W. B. Cooke, Printing A/c. ...				6	0	0
Welbeck Excursion—						
Expenditure	66	11	11			
Less receipts	64	10	6			
				2	1	5
Rushcliffe Excursion—						
Expenditure	11	15	0			
Less receipts	10	0	6			
				1	14	6
Subscription to Congress of Archæological Societies for 1898 ...				1	0	0
Do. for 1899 ...				1	0	0
500 copies of Index of Archæological papers for 1897				3	2	6
A. F. Heintz, for revising proofs of Inquisitiones post Mortem ...				1	1	0
Mr. Standish, Secretarial Disbursements				2	10	7
Mr. Phillimore do. ...				2	9	6
Mr. Warren, Treasurer's do. ...				0	14	7
Balance brought from Exhibition A/c.				94	19	11
Balance in hand				95	11	6
				£244	19	4

Audited and found correct, 20th June, 1900.

JOHN C. WARREN,
Treasurer.

WM. BRADSHAW,
JOHN RUSSELL,
G. HARRY WALLIS.

SUPPLEMENT.

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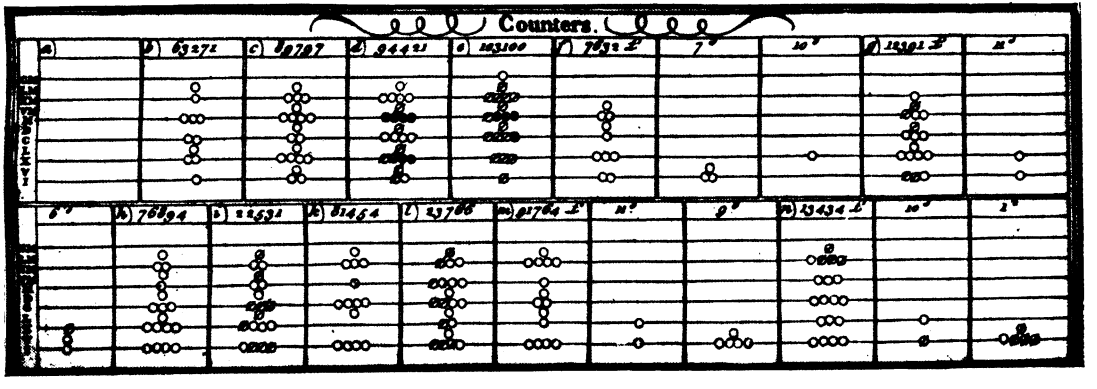

ABACUS PLATE.

NOTES ON JETTONS, OR NUREMBERG COUNTERS.

COMPUTING with small stones or shells is undoubtedly very ancient, and was a method of calculation known to both Greeks and Egyptians. Herodotus tells us that both these nations had counters in use, besides written characters, with this difference, that the Greeks placed their pieces from left to right, but the Egyptians from right to left.

The little flat, polished, and rounded stones were called by the Greeks psēphoi and our English word "cypher" is thence derived; the Latin called them calculi, from which we get, of course, our word "calculate." At first, these counters were undoubtedly of stone, since lapillus and calculus have the same sense; but afterwards we know from Juvenal that they were made of ivory (ii. Sat. v. 131).

The pieces of metal used by modern nations for the same purpose were called by the French, jettons, from jeter, to cast, and from this origin came our own expressions as to casting accounts. The Dutch called them legpenning, leggelt, from the fact of their being placed in different ways on the abacus, or board. The Germans use the word rechen-pfennig. In the same sense the French have the verb conter; the Italians, contaire, the Spaniards, contar and contadore; the last being equivalent to our English word counter.

The inscriptions on the earliest jettons generally refer to their use, as pour les comtes, pour les finances. Other legends exhort to exactness, as Gectez, Entendez au Compte. Jettez bien que vous ne perdrez rien. Redde Rationem Villicationis Tua. Some declare for whose use they were struck, as Jett pour Monsieur le Chanseliar; others give the bureau, office, or department, as Gectoirs du Bureau de Finances du Roy. Nummus Calculus Camera Rationibus Brabantia. Leggelt de Vaert van Brussel. Pour l'Ecurie de la Royne. Others

have the names of the officers on them for whose use they were intended, as Jehan Stanley, Tresorier de Normandy under Lewis XII.

These counters were at first round, flat, well-polished pieces of metal and quite plain; then later on we find flowers engraved on them, leaves, and other ornaments, to which succeeded the head, device and arms of the prince who caused them to be struck. One of the earliest of these, if not the very earliest, that has come to light is a fine jetton of our King Edward III., struck in France and apparently for the King's wardrobe. The King is exhibited thereon with sword and shield, the field is semée with fleurs-de-lis, and the inscription Edwardus Rex Regnat; on the reverse is four crowned lions in cross, with four fleurs-de-lis in the vacancies, all within an ancient compartment, and inscribed Garde Robe Regis, having on both sides small open crowns between each word. Under Philip the Fair of France, and still more under Charles V., the principal historical events were inscribed on these jettons, and this by sovereign authority. The most interesting collection that has ever appeared was struck in the Low Countries, commencing with the defection from the Spaniards about 1563 and continuing until the Dutch became a free state in 1609.

The earliest of these counters have the head on one side and the cross on the other, and are without any legends. It is difficult to fix any date for these; all that can be said being this—that the English Sterlings, with this head, appeared in 1272 and continued until 1500.

These pieces, with the head engraved on them, have been frequently called Black Money, but seeing that Black Money did not appear till Henry VIII.'s time and contained some little silver, while these counters are made of a very thin and bad sort of brass, the designation, Black Money, as applied to jettons, seems incorrect. As we have said the most ancient jettons had no legends on them, but the circle where the legends usually are was filled with dots, roses, straight strokes, coronets, stars, &c. Afterwards letters were used, but merely

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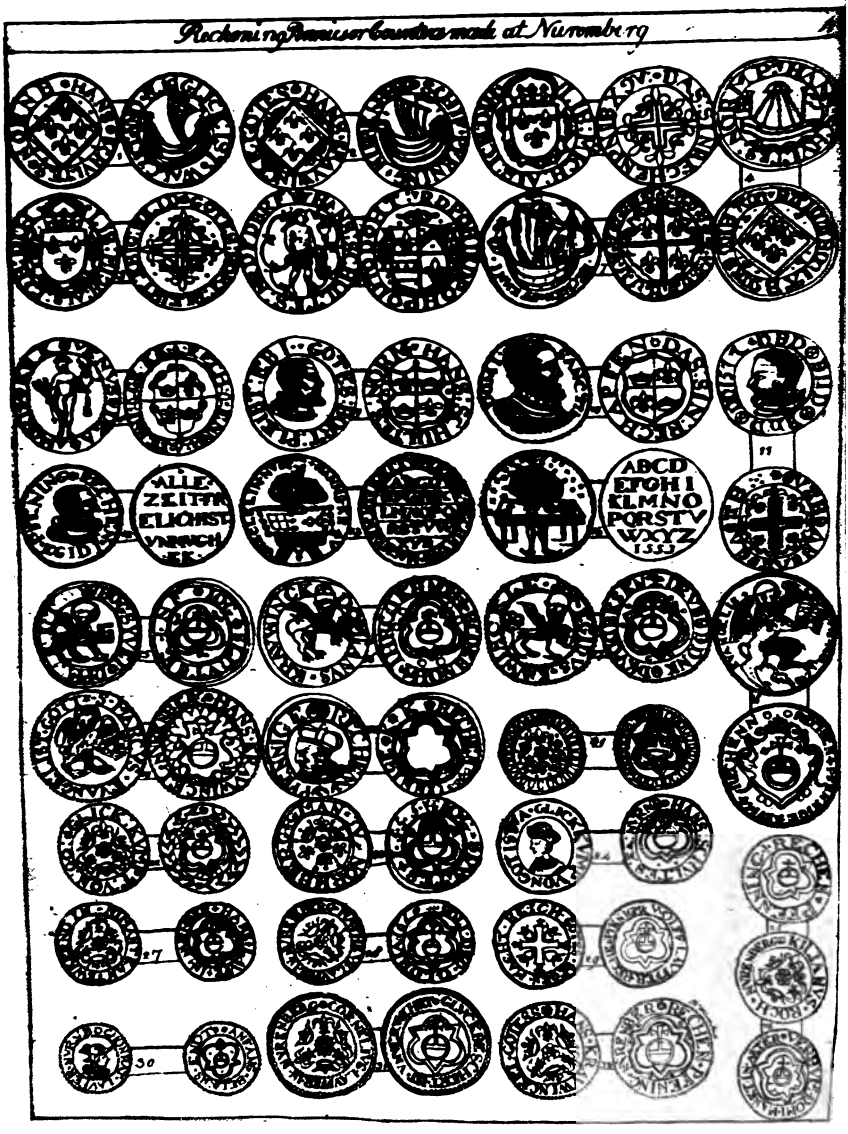
Reckoning Pennies or Counters made at Nuremberg
ABCD
EFGHI
KLMNO
PQRSTV
WXYZ
1553

PLATE I.

as ornament, sometimes a single letter was repeated till it filled the circle, others had two or more consonants, and on many there were many different letters, apparently without meaning, and quite unintelligible (*vide* Plate I. Nos. 4, 6, 11, 15, 16, and 17). Those whose legends we are able to read contain, as a rule, some religious or moral sentence.

It is difficult to say where the earliest jettons were made, but it is not improbable that like the later productions, of which we give examples in the two plates, they were made at Nuremberg. In former days this Bavarian town was one of the most flourishing centres of commerce in Europe, and before the trade of the East Indies took a new direction, was the focus of trade between East and West.

"Nuremberg's hand
Goes through every land,"

so ran an ancient proverb in reference to her world-wide traffic in hardware and toys of brass and wood. Mills existed there for the express purpose of making jettons, or rechenphennings, and the business was strictly confined to Nuremberg by a system of apprenticeship, which forbade subsequent migration.

It is possible that those with the fleur-de-lis were primarily intended for use in France, those with the Lion of St. Mark for Venice, and those with the Reichs-Apfel, or Monde and Cross on one side, and on the other side three fleurs-de-lis and three crowns placed circularly round a rose, were designed for Germany.

The impressions upon these pieces are often whimsical and without design. As will be seen from the plates there are heads on some of them, underneath which there is inscribed sometimes the name of the maker of the token. The head on No. 20 is said to be intended for Emperor Charles V. Nos. 13 and 14 show the abacus or counting board, the use and method of which we shall speak of later on. No. 6 has a curious figure with a sort of cup in the right hand (it may be meant for Pandora with her box of human ills and winged blessings), and the coat of arms may imply that it was for use in the

Duchy of Burgundy. On No. 8 appears a Venus with three arrows in her right hand and a flaming heart in her left. Nos. 15 to 19, both inclusive, bear the winged lion of S. Mark. No. 30 has the head of Mercury, and all the reverses from No. 15 to No. 32 bear the Monde surmounted with a cross within a double compartment. This type is taken from the ancient Rhenish Gold Gulden.

From the middle of the sixteenth to the middle of the seventeenth century, the making of these Nuremberg pieces seems to have been a monopoly in the hands of four families, viz.: Schultz, Koch, Krawinckle, and Laufers, but after the middle of the seventeenth century many more surnames are found.

Almost all the pieces in our second plate are by Hans Krawinckle of Nuremberg, and bear either his name or his initials. Many of the types, as will be seen, are drawn from sacred history, others represent heathen gods, goddesses, and heroes; we find also great captains of Greece, Rome, and Carthage, and some modern princes.

Besides the above-mentioned types of Hans Krawinckle's own invention others, as Nos. 27 and 29, were copied from French medals. Sometimes the reverses only are French in origin, as in Nos. 9, 12, 14, 18, while No. 16 is taken from one of Maximilian's, Archduke of Austria, and No. 7 bears the device of Charles IX.

Of makers later than Hans Krawinckle, the family of Laufers comes first, many of whose pieces relate entirely to France, and bear the heads of Henry IV., Mary de Medici, Lewis XIII., Anne of Austria, and others. There is also a Spanish one, Philip III.'s, to be met with, bearing Cornelius Laufer's initials.

John Weidinger, J. M. Lindner, John Adam Vogel, John Conrad Hoger, Michael Ley Kauf and John Jacob Dietzel, John Henry Meisger, Wolfgang Hieron Hoffman and Christian Sig. Anert followed as jetton makers in Nuremberg. Besides the French and Spanish examples, an interesting series dating from Charles II. to George II. was also issued.

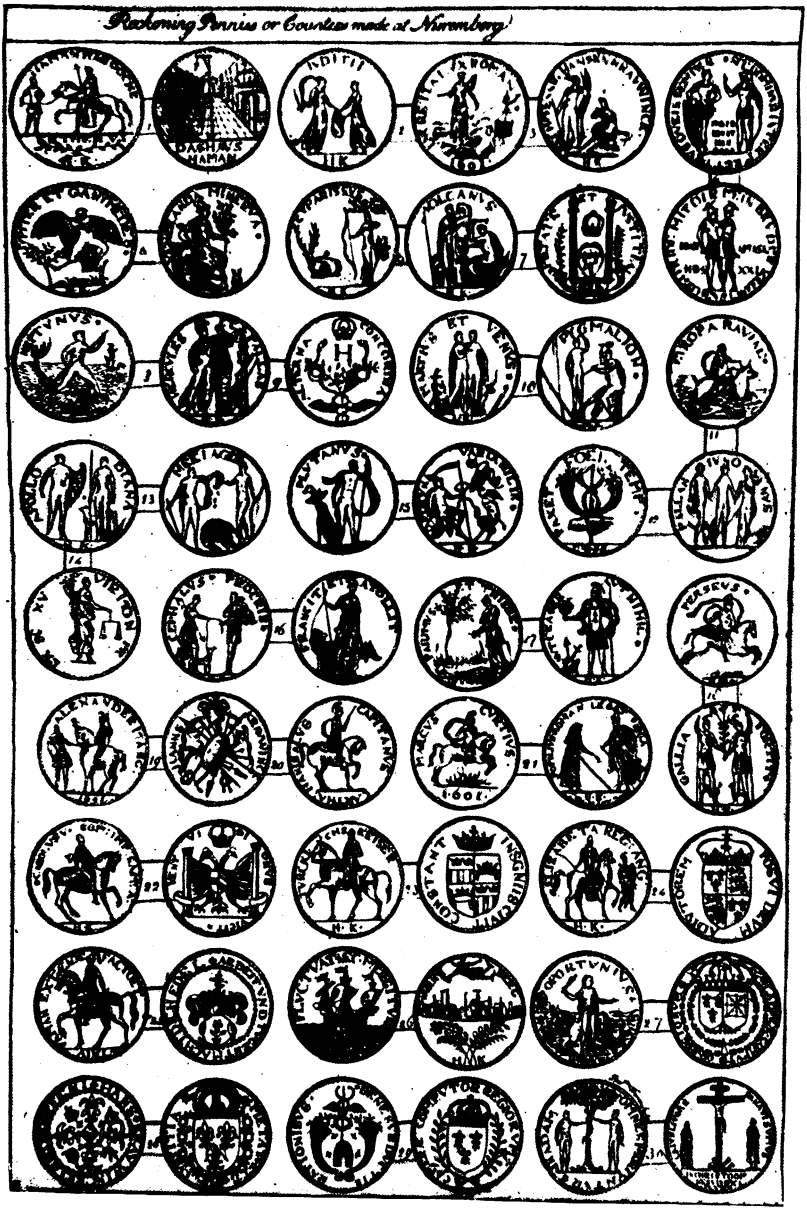

PLATE II.

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The words Rechen Pfenning, in whole or in part, stand upon all these later ones, and the word Counter, their equivalent in English, stands upon those issued for this country.

It now remains for us to indicate very briefly the method of computation.

The counters were placed on horizontal lines, increasing in value from the lowest to the highest. The lowest line was the units line, the next above it the tens line, the third the hundreds line, and so on. The value of a counter placed in the first space was 5, in the second space 50, in the third space 500, and so on.

Turning to the abacus plate you will find in column *(b)* the number 63271 laid down; column *(c)* shews the result of adding to this number 26526.

First place a counter on the bottom line and another above it, in the first space, to represent 6; then two counters on the second line to represent 20; place one in the third space to represent 500; one on the fourth line plus one in the fourth space to represent 6,000; lastly two counters on the fifth lines to represent 20,000. The result as seen in column *(c)* reads 89797. Column *(d)* shews the further addition of 4624, and column *(e)* the still further addition of 8679. Columns *(f)* and *(g)* shew the method of addition for pounds, shillings, and pence; and the rest of the examples deal with cases of subtraction.

The above notes on Nuremberg Jettons, and the three plates which accompany them, have been taken from an English work on the subject, published in London in the year 1769 by Thomas Snelling, next to the Horn Tavern in Fleet Street, a copy of which is in the collection of Mr. Samuel Page, of Nottingham.

We have not been able to discover whether the different sizes of these counters, or the different devices thereon, had a definite connection with the several lines and spaces of the abacus, thus representing between themselves the relative values of lines and spaces, but our readers will see at a glance that if such plan were adopted and generally in use, a par-

ticular set of jettons would represent, even when taken off the abacus, a definite statement of accounts.

It will be seen from the above account of jettons that these brass pieces are to be distinguished from those tavern tokens and tradesmen's tokens which were privately coined and so generally in use about the middle of the seventeenth century. Farthings, half-pence, and pence were all struck by the government in silver, and the first were so small and thin as to be losses rather than gain to the trader. For this reason, innkeepers and tradesmen struck their own tokens "for necessarie change." Attempts from time to time were made to deal with this usurped privilege. In 1665 pattern farthings were struck in copper, by government, having for the first time a figure of Britannia on the reverse; but it was not till 1671 that half-pence and farthings were generally issued, and it was not till 1674 that traders' tokens were prohibited effectually by Royal Proclamation.

Jettons never seem to have been made in England for the purpose of calculation, though their use in this way is twice mentioned by Madox in his History of the Exchequer. The few made in England are of the date of Queen Anne, George I., and later, and are always found in silver. They were used as counters for play; but as to the earlier jettons, known as Black Money, and the later ones, known as Abbey Tokens, it seems certain that their proper use was that of calculation before Arabic figuring was the general practice of Arithmetic, and that the use of jettons at any time, as tessaræ, or tickets, or as small accommodation bills payable at sight, can only have been, if it existed, a secondary use.

J. S.

EXHIBITION OF ENGRAVINGS AND MINIATURES.

On Tuesday, the 11th of December, 1900, the Society held an exhibition of engravings and miniatures. Invitations were previously issued by the President and Council of the Society, and upwards of 150 ladies and gentlemen availed themselves of the opportunity thus given of seeing and examining the many works of art brought together for the occasion. The Mayor and Mayoress of Nottingham (Councillor F. R. Radford, J.P., and Mrs. Radford) received the guests at the entrance of the Council Chamber, which was tastefully furnished as a drawing-room; the engravings being arranged on stands placed down either side of the hall, and the miniatures in glass cases down the centre.

The following were among those who had accepted invitations to be present at the conversazione:—Mr. Alfred H. Austin (Mansfield), Miss Alexander (Scarrington), Mr. Edward Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bright, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Bright, Mr. J. E. Bryan, Mr. T. M. Blagg (Newark), Mr. and Mrs. A. Bush, Mr. Meredith Cuckson, Rev. F. C. Cursham (Cropwell Butler), Mr. S. Corner, Dr. C. H. Duff (East Bridgford), Mrs. F. Dobson, Mr. F. W. Dobson, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Dobson, Mr. Robert Evans, Mr. Robert Evans, jun., Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Giddings, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Gordon, Mr. W. R. Gleave, Mr. Henry Gee, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton Guy (Aslockton), Mr. J. A. H. Green, the Misses Guilford, Professor and Mrs. Granger, Mr. Charles Gerring, Mr. G. P. Goodall, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hannah, Mr. and Miss Haywood, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Heymann (West Bridgford), Rev. A. D. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Hill (Normanton-on-the-Wolds), Rev. Geo. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. G. E. Hore, Miss Hickmott, Mr. and Mrs. G. Muncaster Howard, Mr. J. B. Hyde (Sutton-in-

Ashfield), Mr. Jesse Hind (Papplewick), Mr. and Miss Ivens, Mr. John S. Jones, Mr. E. M. Kidd, Mrs. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Laing, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Mellor, Dr. Millar, Mrs. and Miss Musters (Wiverton), the Mayor and Mayoress of Newark, Mr. and Mrs. Atter, Mr. Oakden (Retford), Mr. and Mrs. George S. Rorke, Rev. J. E. Philips (Hucknall Torkard), Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore (London), Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Pickerill, Mr. F. C. Porter, Mr. John Russell, Mr. Henry Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Skerritt, Mr. T. H., Mrs., and Miss Smith, Mr. William Scorer (Lincoln), Mr. and Mrs. G. Sheffield, Mr. Isaac Smith (Keyworth), Mr. and Mrs. William Small, Mr. A. Stapleton, Rev. T. W. Swann (Orston), Rev. John and Mrs. Standish (Scarrington), Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Stevenson, Mr. Henry R. Thorpe, Mr. and Mrs. John Thorpe, Mr. J. H. Towle, B.A., Mrs., Miss, and Miss M. Wagstaff, Mr. John Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ward, Mr. James Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Wilcockson, Mr. R. Whitbread (Carlton), Mr. C. B. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. John Wright, Rev. H. L. and Mrs. Williams (Bleasby), Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Warren.

The conversazione lasted till ten p.m., and the exhibition was thrown open to the public on the two following days. A catalogue containing descriptive and biographical notes was prepared by Mr. J. T. Godfrey and Mr. C. B. Stevenson. As these notes give full particulars of the collection, and of the sources from which it was gathered, any recapitulation here is rendered unnecessary.

Since the catalogue was published, a few notes have been added by way of correction and addition.

The President and Council wish to take this opportunity of once more expressing their sincere thanks to the many friends and members of the Society who contributed in so many and diverse ways to render the conversazione and exhibition such an unqualified success.

The Thoroton Society.

CATALOGUE

OF

ENGRAVED PORTRAITS, MINIATURES,

&c.

EXHIBITED AT THE CONVERSAZIONE HELD AT THE EXCHANGE HALL, NOTTINGHAM, DECEMBER 11TH, 1900.

COMPILED BY

JOHN T. GODFREY

(ENGRAVINGS, Etc.)

AND

C. BERNARD STEVENSON

(MINIATURES, Etc.)

NOTTTINGHAM:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY W. B. COOKE, EXCHANGE WALK,

1900.

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL

THE MAYOR OF NOTTINGHAM

(F. R. RADFORD, Esq., J.P.)

AND

MRS. RADFORD

Will receive Members and Friends at 7.30. p.m.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC

To be performed by TWINN'S BAND.

MARCH	"Romaine"	*Gounod*
OVERTURE ...	"Raymond" ...	*Thomas*
INTERMEZZO	"Russe"	*Franke*
SELECTION ...	"San Toy"	*Jones*
GAVOTTE	"Mignon"	*Thomas*
FANTASIA	"Faust"	*Gounod*
CORNET SOLO	"Thou art passing hence" ...	*Sullivan*
SERENADE	"Ruy Blas" ...	*Wekerlin*
SELECTION ...	"Rose of Persia" ...	*Sullivan*
ENTR' ACTE	"La Colombe"	*Gounod*
PLAUDERI ...	"Babillage"	*Gillet*
SELECTION	"The Geisha"	*Jones*
PIZZICATO	"Sylvia"	*Delibes*
MARCH	"En Route"	*Olma*

Conductor ... MR. CHARLES TWINN.

THE THOROTON SOCIETY.

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Henry Ashwell, Esq., J.P.
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Engravings, etc.

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1. Charles Howard, 1st Earl of Nottingham. Half-length, three-quarter face to left. Pointed beard and moustache, white ruff, and gold lace cap. In State robes, with the Collar of the Order of the Garter. Beneath is an allegorical figure and a representation of the destruction of the Spanish Armada. Engraved in line by Jacobus Houbraken (1691-1780), the famous engraver, of Amsterdam, from a picture by Federigo Zucchero (1543-1609) in the collection of the Duke of Kent. Printed by J. & P. Knapton, London, 1739. Size $14\frac{7}{8}$ x $9\frac{3}{8}$.

Charles Howard, second Lord Howard of Effingham, and Earl of Nottingham, was the son of William, Lord Howard of Effiingham, and grandson of Thomas, second Duke of Norfolk. He was born in 1536, and in 1559 went to congratulate Francis II. on his accession to the throne, and in 1569 was made General of the horse in the army sent against the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. In 1573, he succeeded his father in his title and estates, was installed a Knight of the Garter, and made Lord Chamberlain of the Royal Household. In 1585 he was constituted Lord High Admiral of England. He commanded the fleet which defeated and dispersed the Spanish Armada in 1588, and also that which captured Cadiz in 1596. For this latter success Howard was created Earl of Nottingham, and appointed Justice Itinerant of all the forests south of the Trent. In 1601 he suppressed the Earl of Essex's insurrection, and was principally concerned in bringing that nobleman to the block. James I. continued him in all his employments, and at his coronation appointed him Lord High Steward. In 1605 he went as ambassador to Spain, and in 1613 convoyed the Princess Elizabeth, on her marriage, to Flushing. The Earl died December 14th, 1624. He married, first, Catherine Carey, daughter of Henry, Lord Hunsdon, by whom he had issue, two sons (his grandson Charles succeeding him in the title) and three daughters; and secondly, Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of James, Earl of Moray, by whom he had one son, Sir Charles Howard.

Lent by Mr. C. Hawley Torr.

2. Charles Howard, 1st Earl of Nottingham. Half-length, three-quarter face to right, in Garter Robes, Collar of the Garter with George; right hand resting on a staff, left on hilt of sword; in the background through an open window is seen the Armada. Proof engraving in line and stipple by J. Jenkins. Lettered "Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, Ob. 1624. From the original in the Collection of the Right Honble. the Earl of Verulam. Published by Harding, Triphook, & Lepard, Finsbury Square, London. April 1, 1825." Size 9⅞ x 7½.

The original painting, now in the possession of the Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G., is full-length, life-size, the canvas measuring 86 x 49 in.

Lent by Mr. F. W. Dobson.

3. Sir Francis Willoughby, Knight. Whole length, seated, nearly full face to left. In the background, to the left, is a distorted delineation of "Wollaton hall." Engraved in mezzotint by T. Man. Size 9⅛ x 7¼.

Sir Francis Willoughby, son of Henry Willoughby, Esq. (killed in the Norfolk rebellion in 1548), and Anne, daughter of Thomas, Marquess of Dorset, born in 1548, was knighted at his own house, at Middleton, co. Warwick, by Queen Elizabeth when on her progress in 1575. He was the builder of the stately mansion of Wollaton, Notts., the stone for which was all brought from Ancaster, in Lincolnshire, in exchange for coal. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Littleton, Knight, of Frankley, but having no male heir, his estates descended to his eldest daughter, Bridget, wife of Sir Percival Willoughby, Knight, of the house of Eresby in Lincolnshire, but resident in Kent. Sir Francis married, secondly, Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Coleby, Esq., of Gray's Inn, and Widow of John Tamworth. Thoroton quaintly states that this lady "afterwards was Lady Wharton [wife of Philip, Lord Wharton], who made her advantage of the declining time of her husband Willoughby, and his great Estate, if we may believe report."

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

4. Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle. Three-quarter-length, standing, nearly full face to left. In robes, as Lord Chamberlain, and wearing the Collar of the Order of the Garter. Drapery, steps, and classical balustrade or parapet at the back. Arms, supporters, motto, and coronet of the Duke in the middle of this lettering: "The most Noble Prince Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Marquis and Earl of Clare, Viscount Haughton, Baron Pelham of Laughton, Lord Chamberlain of His Maj^ties Household Lord Liev-

tenant of the County's of Middlesex and Nottingham, Custos Rotulorum of the Same County's Lo^d^ Warden of the forest of Sherwood one of the Lords of His Maj^ties^ most Honble Privy Council and Knight of the most Noble order of the Garter. G. Kneller, S.R.I. et Mag. Brit. Baronet pinx Sold by I. Smith at ye Lyon & Crown in Russel-Street Covent-Garden." Engraved in mezzotint by John Smith (1652-1742), who was considered to be the best mezzotint engraver of his time, after a painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller, Bart. (1646-1723). Size 14 x 10.

Thomas Pelham-Holles, statesman, only son of Thomas Pelham, first Lord Pelham, by his second wife, Lady Grace, youngest daughter of Gilbert Holles, third Earl of Clare, and sister of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, was born July 21st, 1693. He was educated at Westminster School, and at the University of Cambridge, of which he ultimately became Chancellor. In July, 1711, he added the name and arms of Holles to those of Pelham on succeeding (as adopted heir) to the bulk of the estates of his uncle, John Holles, Duke of Newcastle. On February 23rd, 1711-2, he succeeded his father as Baron Pelham, of Laughton. On October 19th, 1714, he was created Viscount Haughton, of Haughton, Notts., and Earl of Clare in Suffolk. About the same time he was commissioned as Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, Westminster, and Nottinghamshire, Steward of Sherwood Forest and Folewood Park, and a little later (January 5th, 1715) vice-admiral of the coast of Sussex. He was created, August 11th, 1715, Marquis of Clare and Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. On April 2nd, 1717, he married Lady Henrietta, eldest daughter of Francis, second Earl of Godolphin. The remainder of his career must be briefly summarised. On April 30th, 1718, he was installed K.G. at Windsor, became a Secretary of State in 1724, and in April, 1726, was chosen Recorder of Nottingham. He was subsequently Prime Minister, and was created, November 13th, 1756, Duke of Newcastle-under-Lyne, with remainder in tail to his favourite nephew, Henry Fiennes Clinton, ninth Earl of Lincoln. On parting with the seals of the Treasury, he refused a pension, but was created, May 4th, 1762, Baron Pelham, of Stanmer, with remainder to his cousin, Thomas Pelham. He was afterwards dismissed from his Lord-Lieutenancies and the Stewardship of Sherwood Forest and Folewood Park, but reinstated in 1765. Newcastle closed his political career as Lord Privy Seal in Lord Rockingham's administration, July, 1765-August, 1766, and died November 17th, 1768, at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, from a paralytic stroke. "He was nervous and pompous, always in a hurry, and always behindhand; ignorant of common things, and not learned in any sense. Throughout his career a morbid vanity and immoderate love of place and power made him jealous, suspicious of his colleagues, fretful and faithless." On the other hand, he was, according to the standard of his age, an honest politician, and died £300,000 the poorer for nearly half a century of official life.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

5. Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle. Three-quarter length, seated. In the robes of a Knight of the Garter. The left hand rests on thigh, the right hand

is extended. Engraved in mezzotint by J. M. Ardell, from a picture by William Hoare, R.A., (1706-1792). "Sold by J. M. Ardell, in Covent Garden, John Bowles & Son, in Cornhil, and Robt. Sayer, in Fleet Street. Price 5 Shil." No date. Size 15⅜ x 11.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

6. Colonel Thomas Wildman, J.P., D.L. Three-quarter length, standing. Three-quarter face to right. In Hussar uniform, on which are two medals with clasps. Engraved in line and stipple by Robert Charles Bell, of Edinburgh (1806-1872), from a painting by Fred Haines. Lettered "Colonel Thomas Wildman, of Newstead Abbey, Nottingham. A.D.C. to the Earl of Uxbridge, at Waterloo; Equerry to H.R.H. the late Duke of Sussex, Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Nottingham, and Provincial Grand Master of the Masonic Brethren of Nottinghamshire." Size 10 x 8¾.

Colonel Thomas Wildman, of Newstead Abbey, Notts. (eldest son of Thomas Wildman, Esq., M.P., of Lincoln's Inn, and of Bacton Hall, Suffolk) Colonel in the Army, born 20 August, 1787, married, in 1816, Louisa, daughter of F. Preisig, of Appenzal, in Switzerland. He entered the 7th Hussars, in 1808, and served with his regiment in Spain that year and the following, and was in the memorable retreat to Corunna. He subsequently participated in all the actions and affairs in which his regiment was engaged in the Peninsula in 1813 and 1814, and he had the honour of being Aide-de-camp to the Marquess of Anglesey (Burke's Landed Gentry), at the battle of Waterloo. The gallant officer was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Notts., and served the office of High Sheriff in 1821. Colonel Wildman was the friend and school fellow of Lord Byron, from whom he purchased Newstead Abbey in 1816. He died 20 September, 1859.

Lent by Mr. George Fellows, J.P.

7. John Disney, Esq. Half-length, nearly full-face to the right. Long flowing wig. Beneath are the arms, crest, and motto of Disney. Lettered "John Disney, Esqr." Drawn and engraved in line by Robert White (1645-1704). Size 6⅛ x 4.

This gentleman was afterwards Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham. See No. 8.

Lent by Mr. F. W. Dobson.

8. Rev. John Disney, M.A. Half-length, nearly full-face to right. In clerical robes, with bands. Beneath are the arms, crest, and motto of Disney. Engraved

in mezzotint. Lettered "The Reverend Iohn Disney, M.A., Late Vicar of St. Mary's in Nottingham Obj^t. Feb: 3^d 1729-30°—Ætat: Suæ: 52°—"

The Rev. John Disney was born at Lincoln, 26 December, 1677, and was educated at the Grammar School there, and afterwards at a private academy for dissenters at Lincoln. As soon as he reached manhood he became a Churchman and communicant. In May, 1698, he married Mary, daughter of William Woodhouse. He was entered at the Middle Temple, with no view to his practising at the bar, but in order to make him sufficiently acquainted with the law to be able to act as a competent magistrate. As a magistrate he was so efficient and impartial, that he was, more than once, publicly complimented by the judges on circuit for the services which he rendered to his country. He was removed from the commission of the peace in 1710, but restored next year. At the age of forty-two he formed a desire to enter Holy orders, and was warmly encouraged to do so by the Archbishop of Canterbury (William Wake), who had been Bishop of Lincoln in Mr. Disney's early days, and had then probably learned to know his worth. He was accordingly ordained deacon and priest in 1719 by the Bishop of London (Edmund Gibson), and was immediately afterwards presented to the livings of Croft and Kirkby-on-Bain, both in Lincolnshire. In 1722, he resigned his country benefices, and was appointed to the important living of St. Mary's, Nottingham. There he lived until his death on 3 February, 1729-30. His gravestone, simply marked "J. D. 17 $\frac{29}{30}$," formerly in the chancel, is now in the south aisle of St. Mary's Church. For an account of his out-spoken preaching to the unpaid magistrates of the Town of Nottingham, and his well-merited rebuke to the Archbishop of York, see Sutton's *Nottingham Date-Book*, page 190. "Disney was a somewhat voluminous writer, though most of his works, with the exception, at least, of those relating to the societies for the reformation of manners, have now passed into oblivion." He left behind him a widow and eight children, five sons and three daughters.

Lent by the Vicar and Wardens of St. Mary's, Nottingham.

9. Ven. Archdeacon Wilkins, D.D. Half-length, three-quarter face to right. In clerical robes. The right arm rests on a pedestal, in the left hand is a rolled sermon case. Proof engraving in mezzotint by Henry Dawe (1790-1848), from a painting by Thomas Barber (1768-1843), of Nottingham. Lettered "The Venerable George Wilkins, D.D. Archdeacon of Nottingham. Published March 1836, by Mr. Barber, Nottingham." Size 12 x 9$\frac{3}{4}$.

The Ven. George Wilkins, D.D., born at Norwich, May, 1785, was instituted Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, in October, 1817, on the death of the Rev. George Hutchinson. He was admitted to the prebend of Normanton in Southwell Minster, 15 November, 1823, and collated Archdeacon of Nottingham 24 April, 1832. He was also Vicar-General of the Chapter of Southwell. On 12 November, 1843, having resigned his benefice, he preached his farewell sermon in Sneinton Church, whither the services had been temporarily removed from St. Mary's. Two days later he was presented by the members of his congregation

with a testimonial, consisting of an extremely elegant silver tea-urn, weighing 115 ounces, bearing his coat of arms and an appropriate inscription. He died at the Residence House, Southwell, 13 August, 1865. The Bishop of Lincoln and a large number of clergy and gentlemen attended the funeral on the 17th.

Lent by the Vicar and Wardens of St. Mary's, Nottingham.

10. The Ven. George Wilkins, D.D. Half-length, three quarter face to the right. In the robes of a Doctor of Divinity, with bands. Sermon case in the right hand. Engraved in line and stipple by Richard Smith. Lettered "The Ven^ble^ and Revd G. Wilkins, D.D. Archdeacon of Nottingham." Facsimile autograph of "George Wilkins." "London Published by James Hayward & Co 1840." Size, 9 x 6.

Lent by Mr. F. W. Dobson.

11. Rev. J. W. Brooks, M.A. Three-quarter length, seated, three-quarter face to left. Arms folded. Below is a facsimile of the signature of "J. W. Brooks." Drawn on stone by C. B London, 1853. Size, oval, 13 x 10¼.

The Rev. Joshua William Brooks, M.A., late Vicar of Clarborough, Notts., was instituted Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, in 1844, on the resignation of Archdeacon Wilkins. He was a Prebendary of Lincoln, and author of "History of the Hebrew Nation" and "Elements of Prophetical Interpretation." He resigned in 1864, and was succeeded by the Rev. Francis Morse, M.A. The central compartments of the great window in the north transept of St. Mary's Church are filled with stained glass to the memory of "Joshua William Brooks, M.A., Vicar of this parish from Anno Domini 1843 to Anno Domini 1864." On four brass plates below is the following inscription:—"The central division of this window is given by Francis B. Gill at the restoration of this church A.D. 1867, to commemorate the laborious and faithful services of the Rev. J. W. Brooks, M.A., Rector of Ponton Magna and Prebendary of Lincoln, while Vicar of this Parish from A.D. 1843 to A.D. 1864."

Lent by the Vicar and Wardens of St. Mary's, Nottingham.

12. Thomas, first Lord Denman. Three-quarter length, seated, nearly full face to right. The left hand rests on arm of chair, the right hand, closed, rests on right knee which is crossed over the left. To the left are books, mss, and drapery. Private plate, engraved in mezzotint and stipple, by William Walker (1793-1867), a Scottish engraver, who published his own plates. Lettered "London 26th May 1849, W. Walker, Excudit, 64, Margaret Street. Cavendish Sq." Size, 19⅞ x 15.

Thomas Denman, Esq. (son of Thomas Denman, Esq., M.D., an eminent physician) was born February 23rd, 1779. He was the well-known eloquent and distinguished advocate of the Midland Circuit, was appointed Common Serjeant of the City of London in 1822, and filled the office of Attorney-General from 1830 (Knighted December 1st, 1830) till 1832, in which latter year he was constituted Lord Chief Justice of England, and held that elevated position until his retirement through ill-health in March, 1850, when the Corporation of Nottingham presented him with an address dated March 25th in that year. He had previously represented, for six years (from March, 1820) the town of Nottingham in Parliament, his farewell address to the electors of Nottingham being dated London, May 29th, 1826. On June 2nd, 1821, Henry Brougham, Esq., M.P., the Queen's Attorney-General, Thomas Denman, Esq., M.P., the Queen's Solicitor-General, and Stephen Lushington, Esq., D.C.L., Q.C., M.P., were severally admitted to the freedom of the City of London, the freedom being respectively presented to them in a box made of heart of oak. He was created, March 28th, 1834, Baron Denman of Dovedale. He married, October 18th, 1804, Theodosia Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Vevers, Rector of Saxby, co. Leicester, and by her (who died June 28th, 1852) had five sons and six daughters. Lord Denman died September 22nd, 1854.

Lent by the Committee of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution.

13. Andrew Kippis, D.D., F.R.S. & S.A. Half-length, full-face, seated. Size 12⅞ x 9⅞. Engraved in stipple, by Francesco Bartolozzi, R.A. (1725-1815), from a picture by William Artaud. Published by Thos. Macklin, Poets' Gallery, Fleet Street, London, October 20th, 1792.

Andrew Kippis, D.D., F.R.S. and F.S.A., son of Robert Kippis, hosier, was born at Nottingham, 28 March, 1725. On the death of his father he went to reside with his grandfather at Sleaford, and was educated at the Grammar School in that town. He took up his freedom as a burgess of Nottingham in 1747, being entered on the freemen's roll as "Andrew Kippis, gentleman." In 1741, having resolved to enter the ministry, he was a student during five years of Dr. Doddridge, of Northampton. In 1746, he settled as a dissenting minister at Boston, and in 1750, accepted the charge of a congregation at Dorking, in Surrey. In 1753, he became minister to the congregation at Princes Street, Westminster, married Miss Elizabeth Bott, of Boston, and continued pastor of the church upwards of forty-two years. As a student he was indefatigable, and was distinguished as a theologian and literary man. "His style in this work is remarkably distinguished for its elegance and purity, and gives a peculiar lustre to the rich stores of knowledge he imparted." His political opinions were of an ultra character, he being a member of the Society for Constitutional Information, of the Society of the Friends of the People, and of the Revolution Society. He was the guardian of the Rev. James Tayler, formerly Minister of High Pavement Chapel, Nottingham. In June, 1767, the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of D.D. He was elected F.S.A., March. 1778, and F.R.S., June, 1779, and was of the Council of both Societies. Dr. Kippis died of fever, 8 October, 1795, aged seventy years and six months.

Lent by Mr. J. C. Warren, M.A.

14. Major Cartwright. Three-quarter length, seated, nearly full-length to right. Right leg crossed over the left, in the right hand a roll of paper. On a table to the left an open box and papers. Lettered "Major Cartwright, in his 81st Year; Drawn & Engraved from Life by Henry Meyer" (1782-1847) nephew of Hoppner and a pupil of Bartolozzi. "Published for the Proprietor, by W. Kenneth, Russell Street, Covent Garden., June 28th 1831." Extracts from speeches by Fox in 1795, and Lord Byron, June, 1813, on either side of title.

Major John Cartwright was the third son of William Cartwright, Esq., of Marnham, Notts., and elder brother of the Rev. Edmund Cartwright, D.D., the distinguished mechanical inventor. He entered the Navy in 1758, under Lord Howe, at the age of 18; was present, that year, at the siege of Cherbourg; and in 1759 was in the attack in which Sir E. Hawke defeated Conflans. Being made a Lieutenant in 1762, under Sir Hugh Pallister and Admiral Byron, he distinguished himself for five years in his able and upright administration of justice in the extensive districts committed to his jurisdiction, by supplying the defects of the law, in cases of difficulty, with judgment, address, and firmness. In 1771, he quitted his station for the recovery of his health, and during his retirement wrote a pamphlet on the Rights and Interests of the Adventurers in the Newfoundland Fishery, and the Neglects of the Legislature. He also drew up a plan for supplying oak to the Navy by cultivating the Royal forests. In 1774, his feelings were roused against the projects for subduing America, and he published his first treatise on politics under the title of "American Independence the Interest and Glory of Great Britain." In August, 1775, he received a commission as Major in the Nottinghamshire Militia. In the spring of 1776, he was invited by Lord Howe to accompany him on service, an invitation which implied rank and command, and probably wealth; but he refused to draw his sword against what he conceived to be the cause of liberty. The Major continued during the American War to publish various pamphlets on constitutional subjects; discharging at the same time his duties as a militia officer with exemplary assiduity. He and the Duke of Richmond were the most uncompromising Radicals of the day. In 1780, he married Miss Dashwood, daughter of Samuel Dashwood, Esq., of Wellvale, co. Lincoln, and the union was a most happy one, lasting for forty-two years. Soon after his marriage, his father died, and his son, George, succeeded to the family estates. In 1788, he sold the Marnham property, which he had bought of his brother, and purchased Brotherlop, near Boston, in Lincolnshire, where he took up his residence, and embarked in the manufacture of woad on an extensive scale. In 1778, he was a candidate to represent the County of Nottingham in Parliament, and in 1780 he accepted an invitation to represent Retford, but withdrew from each contest. On July 14th, 1791, the Major celebrated, at the Crown and Anchor Hotel, London, the fall of the Bastile, and soon afterwards, on the initiative of the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lieutenant of the county, was dismissed from the Notts. Militia. The Deputy Lieutenants publicly thanked him for his services. About the time of the State trials, in 1794, he began to write his "Commonwealth in Danger," which was published in 1795. In 1819, whilst residing at Burton Crescent, he was indicted at Warwick, with

several others, for conspiracy; and was found guilty on the 4th August in the following year. On June 1st, 1821, he received his sentence in the Court of King's Bench, and was fined £100. For some years prior to his death, which took place at Burton Crescent, 23 September, 1824, the Major was an active writer, and took a lively interest in all public affairs, being a constant attendant at all public meetings for purposes connected with independence and reform. He was interred at Finchley, near London.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

15. Nell Gwynne. Three-quarter length, seated, nearly full-face to the left. In pastoral costume, fondling a lamb with the left hand. Engraved in line and stipple from the well-known painting by Pieter van der Faes, better known as Sir Peter Lely, Bart. (1618-1689). No lettering. Size 11½ z 7⅞.

Nell Gwynne was born, according to authors of known veracity, in Pipe Street, in the city of Hereford, about the year 1642. Her father is said to have been "Thomas Gwyn, a captain, of an ancient family in Wales," who must have died before Nelly's birth, or when she was very young. In early life she gained a livelihood by selling oranges in the theatres in London, and eventually became an actress in the King's playhouse in the year 1663, quitting the stage in 1672. Her life, from her debût at the playhouse to the date of her death, is well-known. She became the King's mistress about the year 1668, and bore him two sons, Charles Beauclerk, afterwards Duke of St. Albans, born in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 8 May, 1670, and James Beauclerk, who was born in 1671, and died in Paris in 1680. In August, 1681, she granted three leases of certain portions of Bestwood Park, in the parish of Lenton, Notts. In these deeds she is described as "the Lady Elianor Gwynne of the parish of St. Martyne in the Fieldes" in the county of Middlesex. Not only was Nell the favourite mistress of the King, but in a short time she became the favourite of the people. After the King's death she secluded herself at her house in Pall Mall, and maintained an unimpeached fidelity to the King's memory up to the time of her death, which occurred 13 November, 1687. Her funeral was conducted, with great solemnity, at the parish church of St. Martins-in-the-Fields. Dr. Thomas Tenison, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, preached her funeral sermon. The Earl of Jersey, who wanted to prefer Dr. Scott, of St. Giles, brought forward this sermon on Nell Gwynne as an objection to Tenison's promotion, but Queen Mary defended him. "It was a sign," she said, "that she died penitent; for, if I can read a man's heart through his looks, had she not made a truly pious and Christian end, the doctor never could have been induced to speak well of her." By her will, dated 9 July, 1687, she bequeathed the whole of her property to her "dear natural son, his Grace the Duke of St. Albans."

Lent by Mr. F. W. Dobson.

16. George, second Lord Rancliffe. Three-quarter length, standing, three-quarter face to right. The right hand rests on a scroll inscribed "Triumph of Independence, Nottingham, Oct. 17th, 1812," on which stands an elegant silver tureen (weighing

16 lbs.), presented, according to the inscription thereon, to Lord Rancliffe by the Electors of Nottingham in 1831. A fluted column and drapery at the back. Engraved in mezzotint by Thomas Goff Lupton (1791 - 1873), after a painting by Thomas Barber (1768-1843), of Nottingham. Proof "Published March 14, 1838, by Alfred Barber, Nottingham." Lettered "The Right Honorable Lord Rancliffe, of Bunney Park, Notts., who was elected in 1812, and continued for many years Representative for the Town of Nottingham in Parliament the determined Opponent of Tory Domination and the unceasing Advocate of Civil and Religious Liberty. This Portrait is respectfully dedicated to the Reformers of Nottingham by their Obedient Servant Alfred Barber." Size, two plates, 20¾ x 16.

The Right Hon. George Augustus Henry Anne Parkyns, second Lord Rancliffe, only son and heir of Sir Thomas Boothby Parkyns, Baronet, of Bunney, Notts. (who was created Lord Rancliffe in the Peerage of Ireland, October 1st, 1795, and died November 17th, 1800), and Elizabeth Anne, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir William James, Bart., of Eltham Park, Kent, was born June 10th, 1785, and named George Augustus in compliment to the Prince Regent, afterwards King George IV., who was his godfather. He married, October 15th, 1807, the Lady Elizabeth Mary Forbes, eldest daughter of the sixth Earl Granard, and died November 1st, 1850, without issue, when the Irish barony became extinct, but the baronetcy devolved upon his cousin. For a biographical notice of this nobleman, who for several years represented the Town of Nottingham in Parliament, see Bailey's *Annals of Nottinghamshire*, iv., 461.

Lent by Mr. George Fellows, J.P.

17. George, second Lord Rancliffe. Three-quarter length, seated, nearly full face to right. The right arm rests on the arm of the chair, the left arm is round the neck of a child standing at his lordship's left knee, with its left arm resting on a large cap with peak. Drapery at the back to left. Engraved in mezzotint by Henry Cousins from a picture, painted in 1828, by Ramsay Richard Reinagle, R.A. (1775-1862.) Size 16¼ x 13.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

18. Mrs. Musters. Whole length, as "Hebe," pouring wine into a chalice, from which an eagle is drinking; clouds, etc. Engraved in mezzotint from the paint-

ing by Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A., D.C.L. (1723-1792), by Charles Howard Hodges (1764-1837), who lived many years in Holland, particularly at Amsterdam and the Hague, and is there considered as a Dutch artist. He was one of the most celebrated portrait painters of his time, and was also eminent as a mezzotinter. He died at Amsterdam in 1837. Size 23⅜ x 14¾

Sophia Catherine, daughter and co-heir of James Modyford Heywood, Esq., of Maristow, co. Devon, married John Musters, Esq., of Colwick, who died 27 February, 1827, aged 74. A monument to this lady, who died 19 September, 1819, aged 61, by Westmacott, stands at the east end of the chancel of Colwick Church. It consists of a seated female figure representing Resignation. and on the base are three small bas reliefs, supposed to represent the accomplishments of the lady., viz., painting, dancing, and music, with an inscription partly in verse. Of her talents as an artist the east window at Colwick is a proof. It bears an inscription " Sophia Catherine Musters, fecit Anno Domini MDCCCXVII." Miss Burney says " The present beauty whom our children may talk of is a Mrs. Musters, an exceedingly pretty woman, the reigning toast of the day." " She was most beautiful, but most unhappy ; and it is to her that a gentleman at a ball handed a glass of chalk and water, with an apology, saying, ' Chalk is thought to be a cure for the heartburn ; I wonder whether it will cure the heartache ? ' "

Lent by Mrs. Musters, of Wiverton.

19. **Rev. William Markham, D.C.L.** Half-length, full face, with a book in his left hand; gown and bands. Size 11 x 9¼. Engraved in mezzotint by Edward Fisher, an eminent mezzotint engraver, whose works are much esteemed for their delicacy and exactness; from a picture, painted in 1759, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A. Mr. Fisher was born in Ireland in 1730, was originally apprenticed to a hatter, and died in London in 1785. This was his last engraving, the plate being found among his effects after his decease.

William Markham was a distinguished member of the famous Nottinghamshire family of that name. He was the eldest son of Major William Markham and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of George Markham, Esq., of Worksop Lodge, Notts., and was born at Kinsale, in Ireland, in 1719. He was educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford. Having taken the degree of D.C.L., he was appointed, in 1753, Head-master of Westminster School, was ordained, and became Chaplain to the King. After presiding, with much credit, at Westminster School, for thirteen years, he was appointed Dean of Rochester. Two years later he became head of his own college, being made Dean of Christ Church. In 1771, he was elected Bishop of Chester, and was entrusted with the educational supervision of the Prince of Wales (afterwards King George the Fourth) and the Duke of York (who was for many years Commander-in-Chief of the Army). In January, 1777,

he was translated to the See of York, and was Archbishop of the northern province for nearly thirty-one years. His Grace, who was remarkable for his mildness of temper and sound learning, died in London, November 3rd, 1807, and was interred in the north cloister at Westminster Abbey. There is a monument to his memory in York Minster.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

20. John Blackner. Half-length. Engraved in mezzotint from a painting by R. Bonington, of Nottingham. Published by R. Bonington, Nottingham. Size 8¾ x 7.

John Blackner was a native of Ilkeston, co. Derby, where he served his apprenticeship as a stocking maker. His education was wholly neglected in early youth, and it is stated that at the time of his marriage he could not write his name. He, however, acquired the art of writing, and became a contributor to the "Nottingham Review," a newspaper which represented the "low whig" or radical party to which he was attached. Removing to Nottingham he became a conspicuous politician, and in May, 1812, he was summoned to London to edit the "Statesman," a daily radical paper. His health failing, he returned to Nottingham and edited the "Nottingham Review." He compiled and published, in 1815, his "History of Nottingham," which contains a contemptible notice of Henry Kirke White, the Nottingham poet. Blackner died, December 22nd, 1816, at "The Rancliffe Arms," Sussex Street, Nottingham, of which he was the landlord, in the forty-seventh year of his age. In figure he was tall and commanding, and as a public speaker he was exceedingly popular. Blackner's history "is disfigured in every page by a bitter party spirit which would be offensive were it not contemptible. It is written too, in grandiloquent language which would not be tolerated now at the hands of a penny-a-liner. . . . For his laborious researches into the annals of Nottingham, and his preservation of many interesting facts, which, without his agency, might have been lost, every patriotic heart must certainly seek to forget his faults and to remember his name only with feelings of gratitude." (Wylie, *Old and New Nottingham*, 1853, p. 233.)

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

21. Henry Pelham, Fourth Duke of Newcastle, K.G. Half-length, seated, nearly full face to the left. Wears the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter. Engraved in stipple by W. H. Mote from a painting by Henry William Pickersgill, R.A. (1782-1875.) Published in 1836. Size 13¼ x 10⅜.

Henry Pelham Fiennes Pelham Clinton, fourth Duke of Newcastle, elder son of Thomas Pelham Clinton, third Duke of Newcastle, by Lady Anna Maria Stanhope, fifth daughter of the second Earl of Harrington, was born January 30th, 1785, and succeeded his father in the dukedom, May 17th, 1795. He married at Lambeth, July 18th, 1807, a great heiress, Georgiana Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., of Shipley, co. Derby, and his wife, Georgiana, Lady Middleton. The Duke was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire in 1809, a Knight of the Garter in 1812, and was bearer of the Sword "Curtana" at the Coronation of King George the Fourth, July 19th, 1821. He was a rigid conservative, and violently opposed the claims of the Protestant dissenters, Catholic emancipation, and Parliamentary reform. On

various occasions he laid himself open to the bitterest assaults of popular indignation. On October 10th, 1831, the mob of Nottingham set fire to his mansion, Nottingham Castle, and completely gutted it, and at the same period he found it necessary to fortify his residence at Clumber, and the windows of his town house in Portman square were broken by the London rabble. He adhered to his principles throughont the remainder of his life with conscientious consistency. The Duke died at Clumber Park, Notts., January 12th, 1851, and was buried in Markham Clinton Church on the 21st of the same month.

Lent by Mr. F. W. Dobson.

22. Erasmus Darwin, M.D., F.R.S. Half-length, three-quarter face to right, seated at table, on which are books and an ink-stand. Reading a letter held in the right hand. Engraved in mezzotint by B. Pym, after a painting by S. I. Arnold. Lettered "Erasmus Darwin M.D. F.R.S. Author of Zoonomia, Phytologia & the Botanic Garden. [Quotation]." "London Published as the Act directs Feby 2. 1801." Size, $14\frac{7}{8} \times 10\frac{3}{4}$.

Erasmus Darwin, M.D., F.R.S., fourth son of Robert Darwin, Esq., of Elston, Notts., was born at Elston Hall, near Newark, December 12th, 1731. He was educated at Chesterfield, and subsequently at St. John's College, Cambridge, where in 1755, he took his degree in medicine, and settled as a physician in Nottingham in September, 1756. As no patients came he moved to Lichfield in the following November, where he acquired an extensive practice, and became familiar with many distinguished men. "Few men enjoyed greater local celebrity than Dr. Darwin. The elegancies of his mind formed a striking contrast to the inelegancies of his body. When four and twenty years of age, he was somewhat above the middle size; his form athletic and inclined to corpulence; his limbs too heavy for exact proportion. The traces of a very severe small-pox, a stoop in the shoulders, and the then professional appendage, a large full bottomed wig, gave him at that early period of life, an appearance of nearly twice his years. An inveterate and most unpleasant stammer at times almost choked his utterance; but notwithstanding his ungainliness of person, the gentry throughout the Midland counties flocked to him for advice, and his skill was deservedly held in the highest repute." Very early in life he manifested a fondness for poetry, and for scientific enquiry; his mind was unusually active, and his habits studious. Byron, in his *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, calls Darwin "a mighty master of unmeaning rhyme," but Horace Walpole frequently wrote in admiration of Darwin's poetry. His ingenuity as an inventor was great. He designed for Wedgwood a horizontal windmill for grinding flints, also a manifold writer, a knitting loom for stockings, a weighing machine, a flying bird, a surveying machine, a rotary pump, a plan of a canal lock, and a small carriage in which the spokes of the wheels acted as springs. Whilst riding in this remarkable vehicle, in 1768, he was upset, and had the cap of his knee broken, which caused permanent lameness. He was a great advocate of sanitary reform, and anxious that the sewage of large towns should be utilized in agriculture, and was opposed to burials in churches and churchyards, urging that proper burial grounds should be provided outside towns. In 1757 he married Mary Howard, with whom he lived happily until her death in 1770. In 1781, he married the widow of Colonel Chandos-Pole, of Radbourne Hall, and moved to Breadsall

Priory, near Derby. He died suddenly and painlessly of heart disease at Derby, April 18th, 1802, and was buried in Breadsall Church, where there is a monument, describing him as "physician, poet, and philosopher," to his memory, besides tablets to his wife, three sons and two daughters. His son Robert became a Fellow of the Royal Society, and amongst his able grandchildren the most illustrious in the scientific world was Dr. Charles Darwin, whose name, by his profound learning and laborious researches, has been made famous for all time.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

23. Charles Hooton. Half-length, three-quarter face to right, looking over right shoulder. Drawn on stone by A. McCallum from a painting by Robert James, and lithographed by Hullmandel & Walton. Facsimile autograph of "Charles Hooton" below. Size 9 x 5½.

Charles Hooton, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Hooton, was born in Upper Parliament Street, Nottingham, May 10th, 1810. He and his twin brother, George, were baptised at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, May 20th, in the same year. He is said to have been remarkable from his earliest years for the facility with which he acquired knowledge and the brilliancy of his boyish wit. His first production was "Bilbery Thurland," a tale of great pathos and interest. He succeeded Robert Nichol as editor of the *Leeds Times*, and removed from Leeds to London about 1836-7, and was installed editor of *The True Sun*, an organ which had but a brief career. It was about this time that he wrote "Colin Clink," which appeared in *Bentley's Miscellany*, and which was afterwards published, in 1841, as a novel in three volumes, illustrated by John Leech. After writing for *The Woolsack*, a weekly newspaper, of which only five numbers appeared, and being discouraged by his want of success, he sailed, in company with several of his relations, for Texas, where again misfortune haunted his footsteps. After spending nine months in the woods, he was engaged for six months in New Orleans "at the old work of newspapering," as he termed it. Thence he went to New York, and finally, after editing, for a few weeks, a daily paper in Montreal, Canada, and after passing through many vicissitudes, he returned to England, broken in spirit, means, and health. He took up his residence with his family in Nottingham, where he wrote for *Colburn's New Monthly Magazine*. In January, 1847, Hooton commenced a work of fiction in *Ainsworth's Magazine*, entitled "Launcelot Widge," during the publication of which he died. In the same year was published his "St. Louis' Isle, or Texiana, with Additional Observations made in the United States and in Canada." He died February 16th, 1847, in the house on Mansfield Road, next door but one to "The Forest Tavern," on the side nearest the town. His versatility was such that he was equally at home with the pen, the pencil, and the palette.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

24. Alexander Manson, M.D., F.R.S.E. Half-length. Lithographed by M. Gauci, after a painting by Thomas Barber (1768-1843), of Nottingham. Published June, 1835. by Alfred Barber, Nottingham. Proof. Printed by Graf & Soret. Size 12¼ x 8¾.

Alexander Manson, M.D., F.R.S., was a native of Scotland. He served for thirteen years in the Royal Navy, on board H.M.S. "Phœnix," "Superb," "Sophie," "Amethyst," and "Penelope," and at the capture of Martinique, and subsequently for thirty years practised as a physician in Nottingham, "with eminent success." He died at Darley Dale, co. Derby, March 9th, 1840, in his 67th year. A tablet in the south transept of St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, states: "His numerous friends, to evince their sense of his worth, and their estimation of his character, have united to erect and dedicate this monument to his memory."

Lent by by Mr. James Ward.

25. Henry Kirke White. Half-length, profile to left. Engraved in stipple by Fry. Lettered "Henry Kirke White Obt. October, 9th, 1806. Æt. 21 years. Published by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, April 2, 1823." Size of portrait, $4\frac{1}{16}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Henry Kirke White, the second son of John and Mary White, was born March 21st, 1785, in Exchange Alley, Nottingham. His father was a butcher, and a man of "low habits." His mother, whose maiden name was Neville, was of a good Staffordshire family, and, assisted by her elder daughter, afterwards kept most successfully a ladies' boarding and day school in Nottingham. White's baptism is thus recorded in the register of the Congregational Church worshipping at Castle Gate Meeting House, Nottingham. "No. 1396, April 13th, 1785, Henry Kirk, son of John and Polly White." At the age of fourteen, Henry was placed in a stocking frame. In the year 1800 he entered the office of Messrs. Coldham and Enfield, attorneys and Town Clerks of Nottingham, and articled to them early in the year 1802, but was released from his articles in October, 1804, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies at Cambridge with a view to entering the church. He died at St. John's College, on Sunday, October 19th, 1806, aged twenty-one years, and was buried in the churchyard of All Saints, Cambridge. In this church a marble tablet by F. Chantrey, R.A., with an inscription by William Smyth, Esq., Professor of Modern History, was erected to his memory by Francis Boott, Esq., a wealthy American gentleman. Henry Kirke White's attachment to the village of Wilford is indicated in several of his poems. Here for a long time he lived in a small cottage near the church, and it was in Wilford churchyard "with the Trent flowing swiftly at his feet, and the hot sun endeavouring to struggle through the foliage of the trees around him, he wrote the beautiful but sorrowful lines commencing:—

> 'Here would I wish to sleep.—This is the spot
> Which I have long mark'd out to lay my bones in;
> Tired out and wearied with the riotous world,
> Beneath this yew I would be sepulchred.
> It is a lovely spot! . . . . .'"

Although the poet's wish was not realised there are two memorials to him in Wilford Church. In the chancel is a stained glass window, erected by public subscription and inscribed "✠ In Memoriam H.K.W." There is also in the chancel a well executed marble medallion bust of "Henry Kirke White, Born 1785. Died 1806." The house in which Henry Kirke White was born was afterwards converted into a beer-house, known as "The Coach and Horses," but is now named after the poet, whose portrait appears upon the sign, with particulars of his birth and death.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

26. Henry Kirke White. Half-length, seated, profile to right. Etched by "E. Westoby, 1814," and lettered "Henry Kirke White born at Nottingham March 21 1785. Died at Cambridge Oct 19 1806." Size, $3\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

27. Henry Dawson. Half-length, nearly full face to right, from a portrait painted in 1852. Rembrandt lighting. Process engraving in imitation of mezzotint. Size, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 5.

Henry Dawson, second son of William Dawson, of Nottingham, and Hannah Shardlow, his second wife, was born in Silver Street, Hull, April 3rd, 1811. He states, "I was born in 1811 at Hull (April 3), but my parents moving from there when I was about a year old, and returning to Nottingham, whence they had removed about three years before, I always considered Nottingham as my native place." On returning to Nottingham the Dawsons lived in the house on the Castle Rock at the bottom of Brewhouse Yard, and later in Fowler's Yard on the Long Row. At eight years of age he worked in a ropewalk with his father, and afterwards as a bobbin winder and twisthand. On the death of his father he removed with his mother to Mansfield Road (the fourth house below Babbington Street), and there commenced his professional career as a landscape artist, April 9th, 1835, his earliest patrons being Joseph Roberts, barber, Nottingham, and the Rev. Alfred Padley, of Bulwell. His marriage at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, June 6th, 1840, is thus recorded in the registers: Henry Dawson, of Mansfield Road, Nottingham, bachelor, described as a "Painter," son of William Dawson, deceased, flax dresser, was married, by licence, to Elizabeth Whittle, of Mansfield Terrace, spinster, daughter of Thomas Whittle, cordwainer, by the Rev. J. M. Wilkins, Curate, in the presence of Edward Whittle and Mary Ann Knight. In 1844 he removed to Liverpool, where after a time he got into greater repute, and received higher prices for his work. In 1849 he went with his family to London, and settled at Croydon, where some of his best pictures were painted. In 1853 he removed to Thorpe, near Chertsey, where he had his only two pupils, the late Samuel Hart Turpin, scenic artist, of Nottingham (died March 20th, 1899), and his cousin, the late James Turpin Hart, portrait painter, of Nottingham (died Nov. 9th, 1899). After residing for a short while, in 1861, at Camberwell, he removed to The Cedars, Chiswick, where he died December 11th, 1878. Among his principal works may be reckoned "The Wooden Walls of Old England," exhibited at the British Institution in 1853, "The Rainbow," "The Rainbow at Sea," "London Bridge," and "London at Sunrise," "With the exception of six lessons from Pyne in 1838, Henry Dawson was entirely a self-taught artist, and his art shows much originality and careful realism. He studied nature for himself, but he seems later in life to have been moved by Turner's influence to try more brilliant effects than he had before dared. Many of his works indeed are very Turneresque in treatment, though he can scarcely be called an imitator of Turner, for he had a distinct style of his own. Henry Dawson, though painting much, and selling his pictures for high prices in his later life, remained, strange to say, very little known except to artists and connoisseurs until the large and very interesting collection of his works that was made for the Nottingham Exhibition in 1878

brought him wider fame. This exhibition showed him to be a genuine English landscape painter, of no great imaginative or intellectual power, but who delighted in nature, and represented her faithfully to the best of his ability." (Bryan's *Dictionary of Painters and Engravers*, 1886 edition, vol. i., p. 357.) "The Life of Henry Dawson Landscape Painter 1811-1878 With Plates from some of his Works Compiled and Illustrated by Alfred Dawson," his son, was published in 1891. The "Nottingham Exhibition in 1878," above mentioned, refers to the restoration and opening of Nottingham Castle as an Art Museum by the Prince and Princess of Wales, July 3rd, 1878, when a room was set apart for a collection of the artist's works, which is still called "The Dawson Gallery." On this occasion he was presented to their Royal Highnesses, who with other distinguished personages, highly complimented him on the merit of his productions, with which felicitations, as testified in a letter to his son, he was exceedingly gratified.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

28. **Rev. Edmund Cartwright, D.D.** Half-length. Engraved in line by J. Thomson, from a picture in the possession of Miss Cartwright. Published by Charles Knight & Co., Ludgate Street, London. Size $4\frac{3}{8}$ x $3\frac{9}{16}$.

Edmund Cartwright, fourth son of William Cartwright, Esq. (d. 1781), of Marnham, Notts., by his marriage with his cousin, Anne Cartwright, of Ossington, Notts., was born in the year 1743. He was educated at Oxford, becoming a Fellow of Magdalen College. Having taken orders and married a lady who appears to have inherited property in Doncaster, Cartwright was presented to the perpetual curacy of Brampton, near Wakefield. In 1799 he became Rector of Goadby Marwood, in Leicestershire, which benefice he held until his death, and in 1786 was appointed a prebendary of Lincoln. He also held for a time the vicarage of South Scarle, Nottinghamshire. In 1785 he removed to Doncaster, where he took out a patent for a power loom, and three patents, in 1789, 1790, and 1792, for wool-combing. The opposition to his factory at Doncaster was, however, so great, that in 1793, after having spent some £30,000 upon his inventions, he was deeply in debt, and relinquished his works and property to his creditors. In the same year he removed to London, and in 1800 the Duke of Bedford gave him the management of an experimental farm at Woburn, and he became domestic chaplain to the Duke and his successor. In 1806 the University of Oxford conferred on him the degrees of B.D. and D.D. On June 10th, 1809, Parliament voted him the sum of £10,000 in consideration of "the good service he had rendered the public by his invention of weaving, and as some recompense for the losses he had sustained in bringing to perfection the inventions by which the country had materially benefited." With part of this money, which made him independent, he bought a small farm at Hollander, between Sevenoaks and Tunbridge, in Kent. Here he is stated to have been kind to the poor, and active as a magistrate. In addition to his great reputation as an inventor he attracted some notice as a poet. Dr. Cartwright died at Hastings, October 30th, 1823, and was buried in the church at Battle.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

29. Robert Thoroton, M.D. Half-length, three-quarter face to left. Engraved in line by W. & J. Walker, "from the original Painting in the possession of Thoᵉ Thoroton Esqʳ" Published by J. Throsby, Nottingham, February 11th, 1791. Size 7⅞ x 6⅜.

Robert Thoroton, M.D., was the eldest son of Robert Thoroton, Esq., of Car Colston, in the county of Nottingham, who married, at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, November 30th, 1622, Anne, daughter of Peter Chambers. He was born about the year 1623-4, and practised at Car Colston as a physician "with competent success." He married Anne, second daughter of Gilbert Boun, Serjeant-at-Law, Recorder of Newark, and at one time Member of Parliament for Nottingham (who resided at Bugge Hall on the High Pavement, Nottingham), by whom he had three daughters. In 1677 he published "The Antiquities of Nottinghamshire," a folio work which he commenced in 1667, and was buried at Car Colston, November 23rd, 1678.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

30. John Chaworth Musters, Esq. Three-quarter length, seated, nearly full face to right. Left arm rests on a table. Walking stick in left hand, right hand on thigh. Drawn on stone by J. B. Black, London, 1870. Published by H. Morris, 17, Oval Road, Kennington, London, S.W. Crests and autograph of John Chaworth Musters. Oval, size 15¼ x 12½.

John Chaworth Musters, Esq., of Annesley Park, Colwick Hall, and Wiverton Hall, Notts.. eldest son of John George Musters, Esq., of Wiverton, and his wife, Emily, daughter of Philip Hamond, Esq., of Westacre, Norfolk, was born in 1838. He was a J.P. and D.L., and High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1864, and also Master of the South Notts. Hunt. He married, 15th March, 1859, Caroline Anne, eldest daughter of Henry Sherbrooke, Esq., of Oxton Hall, Notts., and died in 1887, having had issue, three sons and two daughters.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

31. Rev. Joseph Gilbert. Half-length, seated, full-face, slightly inclined to the left. Engraved in stipple. Lettered "The late Revᵈ Joseph Gilbert, Nottingham. Drawn by J. Gilbert, Esq. Engraved by J. Cochran." Size 8⅞ x 6.

Born at Wrangle, co. Lincoln, 20th March, 1779; became a Congregational Minister in 1810; classical tutor at Rotherham College in 1812; married Ann, daughter of the Rev. Isaac Taylor, of Ongar, 24th December, 1813; removed to Nottingham in 1825, Friar Lane Chapel (now converted into business premises) being built for him in 1828; died 12th December, 1852. Mrs. Gilbert, author of "Original Poems for the Infant Mind," etc., died 20th December, 1866.

Lent by Mr. F. W. Dobson.

32. John Blow, Mus. Doc. Half-length, three-quarter face to right. Full bottom wig. Shield of arms. Engraved in line, from life, by Robert White (1645-1704). "Few artists have left more English portraits than Robert White. They are frequently disfigured, however, by large, tasteless borders."

John Blow (1648-1708), a celebrated musical composer, is said to have been born at North Collingham, Notts., although the registers of that parish contain no entries relating to him or any of his family. He was one of the first set of the children of the Chapel Royal on its re-establishment in 1660, and began composition at an early age. Pepys refers to him in his Diary under the date 21st August, 1667. He became organist of Westminster Abbey at the age of twenty-one, and was sworn in as a gentleman of the Chapel Royal 16th March, 1673-4. In 1674 he married, and in October, 1676, was appointed organist of the Chapel Royal, and shortly after he is said to have received the Lambeth degree of Mus. Doc. from Archbishop Sancroft. In 1680 he resigned his appointment as organist at Westminster Abbey to his great pupil, Henry Purcell. In 1697 he was living at an estate he had bought at Hampton, where he wrote an anthem, "I was glad when they said unto me," for the opening of St. Paul's Cathedral. His appointments and his compositions are too numerous to mention. He died, possessed of considerable property, at Westminster 1st October, 1708, and was buried on the 7th of the same month in the north aisle of the Abbey. The celebrated "Gloria" from his "Jubilate in C major," which is engraved on his gravestone, is said to have been sung at St. Peter's at Rome, where it was introduced by Cardinal Howard, to whom it was given by the sub-dean of the Chapel Royal, Dr. Ralph Battell. The above fine engraving was prefixed to his "Amphion Anglicus," published in 1700.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

33. Lancelot Rolleston, Esq., M.P. Half-length, three-quarter face to right. Lettered "To the Constituency of South Nottinghamshire, this Portrait of Lancelot Rolleston Esqre One of their Representatives in Parliament is respectfully dedicated by their obedient Servant, Alfred Barber." Proof engraving in mezzotint by Thomas Hodgetts, after a painting by Thomas Barber (1768-1843), of Nottingham. Published April 30, 1838, by Alfred Barber, Nottingham. Size 13½ x 10¾.

Lancelot Rolleston, Esq., of Watnall, Notts., Colonel of the Royal Sherwood Foresters of the Notts. Regiment of Militia, J.P. and D.L., M.P. for the County of Nottingham, married, first, 17th November, 1808, Caroline, only daughter of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., of Grendon Hall, co. Warwick, and by her (who died 10th March, 1844,) had a son, Lancelot (baptised at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, 28th May, 1811, and who died in March, 1826), and three daughters. By his second wife, Colonol Rolleston (who died in May, 1862) had, with other issue,

the present Colonel Lancelot Rolleston, J.P., Colonel commanding the South Notts. Hussars, High Sheriff of Notts. in 1877, and who recently served, and was wounded, in South Africa, during the Boer War.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

34. Williams Parsons, Esq. Whole length, three-quarter face to right. Standing, dressed as an officer, in cocked hat, queue, ornamented coat and vest, ruffles, knee breeches, stockings, buckled shoes, and sword, the left arm resting on the back of a chair, the right hand on hip, and the left leg crossed in front of the right. Behind are two pillars on base. Engraved in line by J. Brooke, from a drawing from life by T. Jonson. Lettered "William Parsons, Esq., an officer in the Late War and son of a Baronet of this Kingdom. now under unhappy Circumstances in Newgate Published and sold by F. Chamberlayne Print & Map seller in Ludgate street Ianuary ye 26st 1750/1." Arms and crest of *Parsons*. Size 16½ x 9½.

William Parsons (who cannot be accounted a "Nottinghamshire Worthy") was the eldest son of Sir William Parsons, third Baronet, of Short Hill, Nottingham, and Stanton-on-the-Wolds, Notts., and was born in 1717. He was at one time an officer in the army, was convicted of highway robbery, and was subsequently hanged at Tyburn, 11th February, 1751, for returning from transportation. "A Genuine, Impartial, and Authentic Account" of this individual "taken from Memoirs of his own Handwriting, ... wherein is a True Account of his Amours, his Forgeries, and other Villainies," was published in the same year. He left an only son, Mark, who succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his grandfather in 1760. Sir Mark Parsons lived in great retirement, was never married, and upon his death, in 1812, the title became extinct.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

35. John Attenburrow, M.R.C.S. Three-quarter length, seated, nearly full face to right, the left hand rests on an open book, reclining on other books on a circular table, the right hand on arm of chair, right leg crossed over the left. Behind is a bookcase to the right and drapery to the left. Drawn on stone by M. Gauci, from a painting by Thomas Barber (1768-1843), of Nottingham. Published by Alfred Barber, Nottingham, October, 1833. Printed by Graf & Soret. Lettered "John Attenburrow Esqr M.R.C.S. Surgeon to the General Hospital near Nottingham from its establishment in the Year 1781. Respectfully dedi-

cated to the Governors of that valuable Institution by their humble Servant Alfred Barber."

John Attenburrow was senior surgeon to the Nottingham General Hospital for the long period of sixty-one years. He introduced, in the face of general and violent opposition, the practice of vaccination into the town in the year 1800, when small-pox raged with fearful malignity. Mothers, as soon as they perceived that the practice was unaccompanied by danger, flocked with their children to Mr. Attenburrow's surgery on Beastmarket Hill, and the worthy gentleman, instead of making a charge, thanked them for their attendance. He died at Beastmarket Hill, aged 84, and was buried at St. Nicholas's Church, Nottingham, 14th November, 1843, the ceremony being performed by his son-in-law, the Rev. W. J. Butler, Rector of the parish.

Lent by Mr. George Fellows, J.P.

36. Rev. William Holder, D.D. Half-length, three-quarter face to right. In the clerical dress of the period, with skull cap and long curling hair. Lettered "Guilielmus Holder S.T.P. Sacelli Regalis Subdecanus. Sereniss'. Regiæ Ma^{ti} Subeleemosijnarius. Eccl^{rum} S^{ti} Pauli & Eliens' Cano^{cus} Soc^{tis} Regiæ Lond. Sodalis. 1683." Shield of arms, with crest, etc., below. Drawn from life by David Loggan (1630-1693), and engraved in line, probably by the same artist. Size 10¼ x 8⅛.

Dr. William Holder, "a very ingenious and learned philosopher of the seventeenth century," was probably born at South Wheatley, near East Retford, Notts. He was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and made Rector of Blechingdon, Oxford, in 1642, and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1660. His ecclesiastical and other distinctions are stated above. He was a great disciplinarian. and in consequence was styled Mr. Snub-Dean. His attainments were of a versatile character. He was not only a theologian, and, to a certain extent, a physician, but an astonomer and a musician, and was the first who successfully undertook the difficult task of teaching deaf mutes to speak. Dr. Holder died at Amen Corner, London, 24th January, 1696-7, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, where, in the crypt, there is a mural tablet to his memory.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

37. Lord George Bentinck. M.P. Three-quarter length, standing. The right hand rests on manuscripts lying on a table, in the left hand is a folded manuscript. Pillar and base to the left. Engraved by Samuel William Reynolds (1773-1835), a distinguished mezzotint engraver, after a painting, now in the Town Hall, King's Lynn, by Samuel Lane (1780-1859), of King's Lynn, pupil of Sir Thomas Lawrence, but who from his childhood was deaf and almost

dumb. Published February 5th, 1849, by Paul & Dominic Colnaghi, 13 & 14, Pall Mall East. Size 20 x 15.

Lord George Bentinck, a statesman who attained celebrity and exercised great influence during the Corn Law agitation as the leader of the Protectionist party, was the third son of the fourth Duke of Portland, and was born at Welbeck Abbey, Notts., 27th February, 1802. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, entered the army and rose to the rank of major, but retired therefrom in order to devote himself to other pursuits. He was elected Member of Parliament for King's Lynn in 1828, and represented that borough until his death. His political biography was written by Mr. Disraeli, and his career on the Turf is summarised under No. 38, where the circumstances of his sudden death, which created a profound sensation, are also stated. He died unmarried.

Lent by Mr. J. C. Warren, M.A.

38. Lord George Bentinck, M.P. Whole length, standing, three-quarter face to right, the left elbow resting on a wall. In the left hand is a riding whip, the right hand rests on hip, left leg crossed in front of right. Dressed in double-breasted coat and vest, and trousers. Tall hat with narrow brim. Two figures in the background. Beneath is the facsimile signature of "G. Bentinck." On stone, from a drawing by T. C. W., which appeared in *The Sporting Magazine*, 1847-8. On a neat label at the back of the frame is written :—

"William George Frederic Cavendish Bentinck commonly called Lord George Bentinck was born at *Welbeck Abbey*, on 27 Feb. 1802. In the early part of his life, he pursued the fortunes of the Turf 'on a scale that perhaps has never been equalled' (Disraeli). In 1836 he won the Leger with *Elis*, in 1837 the 1000 Guineas with *Chapeau d' Espagne*, in 1838 the 2000 Guineas with *Momus*, in 1840, the Oaks, 1000 Guineas, and 2000 Guineas with *Crucifix*, and in 1842, the 1000 Guineas with *Firebrand*. In 1846 he entered into political life, assuming the leadership of the Protectionist Party in the House of Commons, and, determined to let nothing come between him and the public service, Lord George sold the whole of his magnificent stud for, it is said, 10,000*l*., at the very time when his chances of success on the turf appeared to be, and as it turned out, really were, brighter than they had ever been before. On May 24 1848, a few days after his defeat in Committee on the sugar protection question, Lord Clifden's *Surplice*, bred out of Lord George's favourite mare Crucifix, and sold by him with the rest of his stud, won the Derby. 'All my life,' he said next day to Mr. Disraeli, 'have I been trying for this, and for *what* have I sacrificed it?' Mr. Disraeli in vain tried to comfort him. 'You do not know what the Derby is,' he answered. He died 21 Sep. 1848, from sudden attack of spasm of the heart, about a mile from Welbeck Abbey, being on his way to Thoresby. Was buried in the old parish church of Marylebone." See No. 37.

Lent by Mr. F. W. Dobson.

39. ***Sir George Savile, Bart.*** Whole length, seated, three-quarter face to right. The right hand rests on a plan of "The Calder Navigation" on a table in front of window, the left hand rests on hip. To the right, on floor, are a portfolio, "A Plan of the Spurn Lights," and a pen, to the left are draped curtains. Size 19¾ x 13⅝. Engraved and etched by Benjamin Wilson, F.R.S. (1721-1788), and James Basire (1730-1802), after a painting by Benjamin Wilson. "Publish'd according to Act of Parliament Decr the 4th 1770."

Sir George Savile, fourth Baronet, son of Sir William Savile, of Thornhill, co. York, and his Wife, Anne, daughter of Lord Keeper Coventry, was born 11th November, 1633. He devoted himself to the public service, and became one of the most influential statesmen of his time. In 1668, in reward for his own and his father's services during the Civil War, he was created Lord Savile of Eland and Halifax, and in April, 1672, was made a Privy Councillor. In the latter year he went to Holland as Ambassador to treat for peace, but in 1675 he fell under the displeasure of the Earl of Danby and other influential men, who succeeded in removing him from the Council Board. In 1679, upon a change of Ministry, he was reinstated as a member of the Council, and created Viscount, and afterwards Earl of Halifax. He took a prominent part in connection with the Bill for the Exclusion of the Duke of York. So strong was the hostility to him through his action against the Bill, that the House of Commons urged the King to remove him from the Council as a favourer of Popery. While the storm raged he spent his time at Rufford Abbey, Notts., and it is to his wealth and good taste that this most ancient and most interesting "old tenement" (as his lordship called it) owes its restoration and enlargement. When Parliament again met, Halifax came forth from his seclusion, and boldly voted in accordance with his opinions, a proceeding that still further incensed his opponents. In 1681-2 he recommenced active services in connection with the Government, and as a reward for his labours was created a Marquess, and subsequently appointed Lord Privy Seal. On the accession of King James I., in 1685, he was appointed President of the Council, but was dismissed from this high position for refusing his consent to a repeal of the Test Acts. In the Assembly of Lords, which met after King James withdrew himself for the first time from Whitehall, the Marquess was chosen President; and upon the King's return from Feversham, he was sent, together with the Earl of Shrewsbury and Lord Delamere, from the Prince of Orange to order his Majesty to quit the palace. In the Convention Parliament he was chosen Speaker of the House of Lords, and warmly supported the motion declaring the Throne vacant. He strongly advocated the joint sovereignty of William and Mary; and on their accession (13th February, 1688-9) he was again made Lord Privy Seal. In 1689, however, he was led to disagree with the Government, and to quit the Court. He thereupon resigned his appointments, and opposed the measures of the Government until his death, which took place 5th April, 1695. He was buried on the 11th of the same month in Westminster Abbey. He is described as being "a person of unsettled principles, and of a lively imagination which sometimes got the better of his judgment. He would never lose his jest though it spoilt his argument, or brought his sincerity or even his

religion in question. He was deservedly celebrated for his parliamentary talents, and he was an ingenious, if not a masterly writer. His *Advice to a Daughter* contains more good sense, in fewer words, than is perhaps to be found in any of his contemporary authors." His lordship married, first, the Lady Dorothy Spencer, daughter of Henry, Earl of Sunderland, and secondly, in 1672, Gertrude, youngest daughter of the Hon. William Pierrepont, of Thoresby, Notts., and granddaughter of the first Earl of Kingston. By his first wife he left a son, William (Lord Eland), who married Mary, daughter (by his first marriage) of Daniel, second Earl of Nottingham, at whose death, without male issue, in 1700, the marquisate became extinct, and his cousin, Sir John Savile, succeeded to the estates and the baronetcy. The widow of the second and last Marquess of Halifax afterwards married John, fifth Earl, and first Duke, of Roxburghe, the celebrated bibliophile. See No. 40.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

40. George Savile, Marquess of Halifax. Half-length, three-quarter face to the right. Long flowing hair, and clean shaven, excepting slight moustache. Beneath is a representation of the Marquess offering the joint Crown of England to William and Mary. Engraved in line, in 1740, from a picture in the possession of Sir George Savile, Bart., by Jacobus Houbraken (1698-1780), the famous engraver, of Amsterdam. Printed by I. & P. Knapton, London, 1740. Size $14\frac{7}{8}$ x $9\frac{1}{4}$. See No. 39.

Lent by Mr. William Windle.

41. William Murray, first Earl of Mansfield. Three-quarter length, front face, sitting in his robes and wig as Lord Chief Justice, to the left a table with inkstand and papers. Engraved in stipple by Francesco Bartolozzi, R.A. (1725-1815), from a picture (painted in 1785-6) by Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A., D.C.L. (1723-1792). Size, $16\frac{7}{8}$ x $13\frac{3}{8}$.

The Hon. William Murray, third son of the fifth Viscount Stormont, was born at Scone in 1705. He was educated at Westminster and Oxford, and called to the English Bar in 1731. His success was unprecedentedly rapid. He was nominated Solicitor-General in 1742, Attorney-General in 1754, and in two years afterwards (on 8th November, 1756) Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, when he was elevated to the peerage (upon the same day) by the title of Baron Mansfield, of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham. His lordship was created Earl of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, 19th October, 1776, with the remainder of the dignity of Countess of Mansfield to Louisa, Viscountess Stormont, wife of his nephew, David, Viscount Stormont, under the idea then prevalent, that no English peerage could be limited to a Scotch peer, even in remainder; but as soon as a contrary doctrine was established by law, his lordship obtained another

patent, 1st August, 1792, creating him Earl of Mansfield of Caen Wood, in the county of Middlesex, with remainder to his nephew, David, seventh Viscount Stormont. His lordship dying without issue, in March, 1793, the original barony of Mansfield was extinguished; the earldom of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, devolved in the title of countess, upon his niece; and the earldom of Mansfield, of Caen Wood, upon his nephew, David, seventh Viscount Stormont.

Lent by Mr. George Fellows, J.P.

42. Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham. Three-quarter length, seated, nearly full face to left. Long flowing hair, gold-laced robe, and deep lace collar. The left hand rests on the arm of chair, the right hand, resting on a table, holds a roll of paper. Proof engraving in line and stipple by Samuel Freeman (1773-1857). Lettered "Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham. ob. 1682. From the original of Sir Peter Lely, in the Collection of the Right Honble the Earl of Verulam. London, Published July 1, 1829, by Harding & Lepard, Pall Mall East." Size 9⅝ x 7.

Heneage Finch, son of Sir Heneage Finch, Serjeant-at-Law, Recorder of the City of London, and Speaker of the House of Commons, was a distinguished lawyer. When Solicitor-General, in 1660, he obtained great fame as summer-reader of the Inner Temple, his readings being attended by all the learned professions, by the nobility, and finally, by the King (Charles the Second) and his court, and terminating in a grand entertainment given by the learned reader to his Majesty, in the great hall of the Middle Temple. On 10th May, 1670, Sir Heneage was constituted Attorney-General, made Lord Keeper of the great seal, 9th November, 1673, and elevated to the peerage, 10th January, 1673-4, as Lord Finch of Daventry, in the county of Northampton. On 19th December, 1765, he was declared Lord High Chancellor of England, and, on 12th May, 1681, advanced to the dignity of Earl of Nottingham. His lordship died 18th December, 1682, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Daniel, who also, on the demise, 9th September, 1729, of John, fifth Earl of Winchilsea, succeeded to the Earldom of Winchilsea and the Viscounty of Maidstone.

Lent by Mr. F. W. Dobson.

43. Archbishop Manners-Sutton. Three-quarter length, three-quarter face to the left. In episcopal robes, over which is the mantle and insignia of the Order of the Garter. In the right hand, half raised, is a roll of paper. At the back to the right is drapery, to the left, through an open door, is seen the interior, presumably, of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Engraved in mezzotint by Charles Turner A.R.A. (1773-

1857), from the picture by John Hoppner, R.A. (1758-1810), in the Royal Collection. Published 16th November, 1829, by Colnaghi, Son, & Co., Pall Mall East, London.

Charles Manners-Sutton, fourth son of Lord George Manners-Sutton (third son of John, third Duke of Rutland), by Diana, daughter of Thomas Chaplin, Esq., of Blankney, was born 14th February, 1755. He was educated at the Charterhouse and at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He took the degree of B.A. in 1777, when he was fifteenth wrangler, and soon after entered holy orders. He became M.A. in 1780, and in 1785 was instituted Rector of Averham with Kelham, near Newark, and of Whitwell, in Derbyshire. In 1791 he was made Dean of Peterborough, and in the following year received the degree of D.D. on his elevation to the bishopric of Norwich. In 1794 his lordship was made Dean of Windsor, and it was apparently in this capacity, as Registrar of the Order of the Garter, that this portrait was painted. On the death of Archbishop Moore in 1805, Dr. Sutton was translated to the Archbishopric of Canterbury. He officiated at several royal marriages, and placed the crown on the head of George IV. in 1821. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Thoroton, Esq., of Screveton, Notts., by whom he had two sons and ten daughters. His eldest daughter married the Bishop of Carlisle, and his eldest son became Speaker of the House of Commons (see No. 44). "It is a singular fact that while his grace was Primate of all England his son was the first commoner and his brother Lord Chancellor of Ireland." Archbishop Manners-Sutton died 21st July, 1828, and was interred on the 29th of the same month in a family vault which he had caused to be prepared under Addington Church.

Lent by the Committee of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution.

44. Charles, Viscount Canterbury, G.C.B. Half-length, seated, nearly full face to the left. Wears the ribbon and star of the Order of the Bath. Engraved in stipple by H. B. Hall, from the painting by Alfred Edward Chalon, R.A. (1781-1860), a celebrated portrait painter in water-colours. Published in 1838. Size 13 x 10.

Sir Charles Manners-Sutton, eldest son of Archbishop Manners-Sutton (see No. 43), was born 29th January, 1780, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar in 1805, and practised for several years. He was returned as member for Scarborough, and represented that borough for twenty-five years. In 1809 he was appointed Judge-Advocate-General, and in 1817 was elected Speaker of the House of Commons by a majority of 160 votes. In this distinguished position, for which he was fitted alike by nature and education, he won the esteem of all parties. In 1832 he was elected member for the University of Cambridge, and in 1835, on the meeting of the new Parliament, Mr. Abercromby was elected Speaker by the Whigs, after an exciting contest, by a narrow majority of ten in a House of 622 members. As a reward for his long and arduous services, Sir Charles was created Viscount Canterbury and Baron Bottesford. His lordship married, 8th July, 1811, Lucy Maria Charlotte, eldest daughter of John Denison, Esq., of Ossington, Notts., who died 7th December, 1815, and,

secondly, 6th December, 1828, Ellen, widow of John Home Purves, Esq. His lordship died suddenly of apoplexy, in July, 1845.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

45. Daniel, second Earl of Nottingham. Bust, nearly full face to right. In State robes and full bottom wig. Earl's coronet to right. Beneath are the arms, supporters, coronet, crest, etc., of the Earl. Engraved in line by Jacobus Houbraken (1691-1780), the famous engraver, of Amsterdam, from a painting in the possession of the Countess Dowager of Nottingham, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, Bart. (1646-1723). Size 14½ x 8⅞.

Daniel Finch, second Earl of Nottingham, son and successor of Heneage Finch, first Earl of Nottingham (see No. 42), took an active part in political affairs, before and after the Revolution. On the death, without issue, 9th September, 1729, of John, fifth Earl of Winchilsea, he succeeded to that title (created 1628) as sixth Earl. His lordship married, first, Lady Essex, second daughter and co-heiress of Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick, by whom he had one daughter, Mary, who married, first, John Savile, second Marquess of Halifax, and, secondly, John, first Duke of Roxburghe. (See No. 39.) The Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham married, secondly, Anne, only daughter of Christopher, Viscount Hatton, by whom he had five sons and eight daughters. The Earl, who filled the office of Principal Secretary of State for some years after the accession of King William III., and was high in the estimation of Queen Anne, and of King George I., died 1st January, 1729-30, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Daniel, seventh Earl of Winchilsea, and third Earl of Nottingham, who filled the offices, successively, of Comptroller of the Household, Lord of the Admiralty, and President of the Council.

Lent by Mr. William Windle.

46. George Coldham, Town Clerk of Nottingham. Half-length, nearly full face to right. Engraved in mezzotint by Charles Turner (1773-1857), one of the most eminent of English engravers, after a painting by William Artaud. Lettered "Mr George Coldham. London, Published Feby 14, 1816 by C. Turner, No 50 Warren St Fitzroy Square." Size 14⅛ x 10⅛.

George Coldham, Gent., of Broad Street, Moorfields, London, was on December 30th, 1790, presented with the freedom of the Town of Nottingham, and was immediately afterwards appointed Town Clerk of Nottingham, in succession to Richard Enfield, Gent., who died of fever, at Broad Street Buildings, Moorfields, whilst on a visit to London, Mr. Coldham died from injuries received in a carriage accident at Brighton, 18th September, 1815, in his 49th year, and was buried in Brighton churchyard. A marble tablet to his memory, erected by the Corporation of Nottingham, is to be seen in the north aisle of St. Mary's Church, Nottingham. Henry Enfield, Esq., was appointed his successor on the 26th of the same month.

Lent by Mr. George Fellows, J.P.

47. Edward Strutt, first Lord Belper. Three-quarter length, seated, nearly full face to the right, the hands resting on a walking stick. Engraved in mezzotint, from a painting by G. Richmond, R.A., D.C.L., by John Richardson Jackson, who was born at Portsmouth in 1819, being the son of a banker at Portsea. "He became a pupil of Robert Graves, and at first studied line engraving, but this he soon relinquished for mezzotint. His later practice was chiefly in portraits, most of which were private plates. Some of these were exhibited at the Royal Academy between 1854 and 1876, and are characterised by careful drawing and brilliant and refined execution, combined with much richness of colour." He died at Southsea in 1877. Size 18⅞ x 14⅝.

The Right Hon. Edward Strutt, LL.D., F.R.S., the only son of Mr. William Strutt, a manufacturer of Derby, by Barbara, daughter of Thomas Evans, Esq., of the same place, was born 26th October, 1801, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1830 he was returned to Parliament, in the Liberal interest, for the Borough of Derby. In September, 1846, he accepted the post, which he resigned in 1848, of Chief Commissioner of Railways, being made a Privy Councillor. He was elected for Derby at every general election from 1830 to 1847, though in the last-named year he was unseated on petition, and remained out of Parliament until July, 1851, when he was elected for Arundel, in the place of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. At the general election of 1852, he was, with Mr. John Walter, returned for Nottingham. On the resignation of Lord Derby's Ministry in December, 1852, Lord Aberdeen selected Mr. Strutt as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which post he continued to hold until June, 1854, when he retired in order to facilitate certain changes in the Cabinet. He was raised to the peerage, 29th August, 1856, as Baron Belper, of Belper, in the county of Derby, and was made Lord-Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire in 1864. On 29th July, 1871, he was unanimously selected to succeed the late Mr. George Grote as President of University College, London. He married in 1837, Amelia Harriett, youngest daughter of the late Right Rev. William Otter, D.D., Bishop of Chichester, by whom he left issue. Lord Belper erected Kingston Hall, Notts., partly rebuilt the church, and made many improvements in that village. His lordship died 30th June, 1880, and was interred in the churchyard at Kingston-on-Soar, Notts., where there is a monument to his memory.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

48. William Cavendish, first Duke of Newcastle. Half-length, nearly full face to right. The Duke is represented with thick waving hair, falling partly over his forehead, and in great profusion on each side of his face, moustache, and chin tuft. His doublet is enriched down the front with embroidery,

or gold lace, and also the openings of the sleeves. A rich vandyke-edged lace collar covers his shoulders. He wears the star of the Order of the Garter on his left sleeve, and its ribbon over his right shoulder. The portrait, in an oval, is represented as set in masonry. In the foreground are pikes, a cannon, saddle and bridle, spurs, sword, staff, and helmet with plume. To the right are books, and the crest and motto of Cavendish. On drapery in the upper left corner are the arms, surrounded by a garter and surmounted by a coronet, and supporters of the Duke. Engraved in line by George Vertue (1684-1756), from the original painting in the possession of the Earl and Countess of Oxford, by Sir Anthonius van Dyck (1599-1641). Printed by J. & P. Knapton, London, 1739. Size 14¼ x 9¼.

William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, son of Sir Charles Cavendish, of Welbeck Abbey, Notts., was born in 1592. In 1610 he was made a Knight of the Bath; in 1620 he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Ogle and Viscount Mansfield; and in the third year of the reign of Charles the First he was made Earl of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Baron Cavendish of Bolsover, in the county of Derby. He was held in high esteem at Court, and made Governor to the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II., a confidence which was fully appreciated. In August, 1634, when the King and Queen visited Nottingham, and stayed there five nights, they were entertained with princely hospitality by the Earl at Thurland Hall. Out of his vast wealth he contributed to the royal treasury the sum of ten thousand pounds to assist in quelling the troubles which had broken out in Scotland, and also raised and commanded the most remarkable troop of horse that has ever taken the field. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces raised north of the Trent, and commanded an army of eight thousand in several engagements. For his important services the King advanced him to the dignity of Marquess, and he and some other officers went abroad, owing, it is said, to a misunderstanding with Prince Rupert. Whilst in Paris, in 1645, he married as his second wife, Margaret, the youngest sister of John, first Lord Lucas of Shenfield. From Paris he removed to Antwerp, and remained there until the Restoration, being, notwithstanding his pecuniary difficulties, treated with the distinction due to his rank. On the accession of Charles II. he returned to his home, and was rewarded for his fidelity to the Royalist cause and for the loss of about three-quarters of a million sterling, by being created Earl of Ogle and Duke of Newcastle. He spent the remainder of his days in retirement at Welbeck. The Duchess wrote a number of plays and a life of her husband, and dying in 1663, was buried in Westminster Abbey. The Duke was not only a great authority on horsemanship, about which he wrote a book, but was also devoted to music and the drama. Granger says: "He understood horsemanship, music, and poetry; and was a better horseman than musician, and a better musician than poet." His Grace died in 1676, and was buried with his wife in Westminster Abbey.

Lent by Mr. C. B. Stevenson.

49. Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle. Half-length, nearly full face to the right looking over the right shoulder. Beneath is "His Seal & Autograph from the Original in the Possession of John Thane." Engraved in line from a painting by Abraham van Diepenbeeck (1599-1675), who was much employed by the first Duke of Newcastle, for whom he made designs for his book on "Horsemanship." Size $7\frac{5}{8}$ x $4\frac{3}{8}$.

Henry Cavendish. second son of William Cavendish, first Duke of Newcastle, was born before the year 1640. He held numerous offices and commands, being Master of the Robes to King Charles II., 1660-1662, and Gentleman of the Bedchamber from the latter year until 1685. He succeeded as second Duke of Newcastle 25th December, 1676, and was made a Knight of the Garter 17th February, 1677. He was Lord Lieutenant of Northumberland, Notts., and the North, East, and West Ridings, co. York; Recorder of East Retford, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Nottingham, and a Privy Councillor. He married Frances, daughter of William Pierrepont, Esq., and grand-daughter of Robert, first Earl of Kingston, and died 26th July, 1691.

Lent by Mr. F. W. Dobson.

50. Patricius, Viscount Chaworth. Full length. Flowing hair, moustache, and small pointed beard of his time. Doublet with slashed sleeves, breastplate, and sword, wide falling lace collar with a vandyked edge, and cuffs to match. The right hand touches a shield inscribed NON INFERIORA SEQVVTVS, which rests against a helmet. The left hand, gloved, and holding the glove of the right hand, rests on the hip. Drapery to the left. Size $20\frac{1}{2}$ x 13. Lettered "Patricius, Lord Viscount Chaworts, Who Took to Wife the Lady Grace, Sister to John, Late Duke of Rutland. deceas'd in 1711." From the collection of the Duke of Rutland. Engraved in line by Pieter van Gunst (1667-1754), of Amsterdam, after a painting by Sir Anthonius van Dyck (1599-1641). This engraving is one of a set of ten full-length portraits, after Van Dyck, of Charles I., his Queen, and some of the English nobility.

Patricius, third Viscount Chaworth of Armagh, in the Kingdom of Ireland (whose grandfather was so created 4th March, 1627), married Grace, daughter of John, Earl of Rutland, by whom he had a daughter, Juliana, who in 1672 was eighteen years of age.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

51. Thomas Pelham Holles, Duke of Newcastle, and Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln. The Duke, three-quarter length, three-quarter face to the right, and wearing a full wig, is seated, at the left, at the end of a long table. He wears the ribbon and George of the Order of the Garter, and holds in his right hand an empty wine glass which he is about to fill from a flask held in the left. The Earl sits on the far side of the table to the left of the Duke, three-quarter face to the left. He also wears a full wig, and the star of the Order of the Garter on his left breast. His left hand (not seen) rests on his thigh, and in his right hand, which rests on the table, is a wine glass, half full. In the background is drapery, to the left, and a building in the distance, to the right. Lettered "Thomas Pelham Holles [arms] Duke of Newcastle, &cc," "Henry Clinton [arms] Earl of Lincoln, &cc." Engraved in mezzotint, in 1733, by Johan Faber, the younger (1684-1756), a famous mezzotint engraver, from a painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller, Bart. (1646-1723).

See biographical note to No. 4.

Lent by the Committee of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution.

52. Lieutenant - General Henry Ireton. Half-length, nearly full face to left. In a suit of armour, over whose gorget falls the usual plain shirt band, long waving hair, moustache, and pointed beard. Beneath are drums and other military trophies. Engraved in line, in 1741, by Jacobus Houbraken (1691-1780), of Amsterdam, from a painting in the possession of David Polhill, Esq., by Cooper (? Samuel Cooper, 1609-1672). Printed by I. & P. Knapton, London, 1742. Size $14\frac{7}{8}$ x $9\frac{3}{8}$.

Henry, son and heir of German Ireton, of Attenborough near Nottingham, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford. In 1629, he became a student at the Middle Temple, and subsequently Member for Appleton in Yorkshire. At the breaking out of the Civil War he left his profession as a lawyer, and at once earnestly embraced the Parliamentary cause in his native county. There he was appointed a member of the Committee empowered to levy forces in the name of the Parliament, and raised a troop of horse at his own cost, with which he joined the army of the Earl of Essex. He served in Colonel Thornhaugh's regiment, until the defeat at Gainsborough, after which he joined himself to

Cromwell, whose daughter Bridget he married, which no doubt led in part to his future advancement. At the battle of Naseby the command of the left wing of the Parliamentary army was assigned to him, when he was wounded in two places and taken prisoner, but eventually escaped from his captors. At first he professed to have a high regard for the king's person, while he was prepared to resist his authority; and even subsequently, in concert with Cromwell, made overtures to him when he was in the hands of the Presbyterians, which were well received; but when, through the contents of some intercepted letters that passed between Charles and his queen, they found that he was not sincere in his intentions towards them, they sternly resolved upon his destruction. Ireton was skilful and practised in the use of his pen, and hence took a leading part in drawing up the various declarations and remonstrances of the army, and in bringing the king to trial. He sat as one of his judges, and signed the warrant for his execution, his signature appearing as the ninth on that deed, accompanied by his seal bearing, Ermine, a bend cotised. During the following summer he was ordered to go to Ireland as second in command under Cromwell, and was made President of Munster; upon Cromwell's leaving Ireland he was left behind, to complete its pacification, with the title of Lord Deputy of Ireland.

Lord Clarendon deemed Ireton to be one of an unmerciful and bloody temper, and of a reserved melancholy nature; and Sir Philip Warwick, in his Memoirs, observed, "that as he was a man of blood," he expired with that word in his mouth, in his deathbed ravings having cried, "I will have more blood, blood, blood." His death occurred November 26th, 1651, at the age of 41, when he had risen to the highest rank in the army, and was in command of the army in Ireland, and the siege of Limerick was nearly over.

His remains were brought over from Ireland and landed at Bristol, whence they were conveyed to London. After lying in state at Somerset House, they were conducted in great state to Westminster Abbey, the Protector following as chief mourner, and were finally buried in Henry the Seventh's chapel, as though he had been of royal extraction. Over his gzave was erected a magnificent tomb, surmounted by the effigies of himself and his wife. But in the course of a few years this was indignantly destroyed, and his body was exhumed and hung upon the gallows at Tyburn as a regicide; after which lamentable indignity it was buried at the foot of the gallows. Ireton left one son and three daughters, the youngest of whom, Bridget by name, married Thomas Bendish of Gray's Inn and Southtown in Sussex, and appears to have been the only one of his children who inherited any of their father's talents.

Lent by Mr. William Windle.

53. Lieutenant-General Henry Ireton. Three-quarter length, three-quarter face to right. In a suit of armour, as in No. 52. The left hand, bare, rests on a pedestal, in the right is a short staff. In the background to the right are tents, etc. Photogravure from the painting by Robert Walker (d. 1658), in the collection of Mrs. B. M. Beadnell (née Polhill), at Sundridge, Kent. Size 10⅛ x 8¼.

Lent by Mr. W. B. Cooke.

54. Mrs. Ireton. Three-quarter length, seated, nearly full face to left. Photogravure from the painting by Sir Peter Lely, Bart. (1618-1689), in the collection of Mrs. B. M. Beadnell. (See No. 52.) Size $10\frac{1}{8}$ x $8\frac{1}{4}$.

Bridget, eldest daughter of Oliver Cromwell. She re-married after the death of General Ireton.

Lent by Mr. W. B. Cooke.

55. Richard, Earl Howe. Three-quarter length, walking towards left, nearly full face to left. In admiral's uniform, with cocked hat, queue, and gloves. Sword in right hand, left hand raised as in the act of giving a command. Represented as on board a man-of-war at night, in the distance is a full-rigged line of battle ship, on the stern of which is the name "Queen Charlotte." Drawn and engraved in mezzotint by Richard Purcell (1736-1765), who passed by the name of Charles *Corbutt*. The true reason for the use by this engraver of a pseudonym can only be guessed, but he was dissolute, even depraved, in his life, and died in great poverty and misery. Lettered "The Right Honble Richard Lord Howe. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Fleet, in the Channel Published 11th June, 1794, by Laurie & Whittle. No. 53, Fleet Street, London." Size 14 x 10.

Richard, second son of Edmund Scrope, second Viscount Howe (an Irish peerage), and his wife, Mary Sophia, eldest daughter of Baron Kielmanregge (Master of the Horse to King George the First, as Elector of Hanover), succeeded as fourth Viscount, on the death, in 1758, of his elder brother, George Augustus, M.P. for Nottingham, who served as Brigadier-General in the first American war, and fell at Ticonderoga. He was born in London in 1725, was educated at Eton, and entered the navy, rising to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet and General of his Majesty's Marine Forces, "Of Lord Howe's splendid abilities as a commander there can be no two opinions. Nor is there any doubt that his personal qualities were equally worthy of note. In the discharge of his duties he was always reserved and solemn—so much so that the sailors gave him the nickname of 'Black Dick.' Major Cartwright (see No. 14) used to relate that it was a saying among them "We are going to have some fun in the fighting way, for Black Dick has a smile on his face.'" For his gallant professional services the King presented him with a sword set with diamonds, a gold chain, and other tokens of honour, and created him a peer of Great Britain, 20th April, 1782, by the title of Viscount Howe. On 19th August, 1788, he was advanced to the Earldom of Howe, being at the same time created Baron Howe, of Langar, in the county of Nottingham, with reversion of the latter dignity to his female issue. He was elected a Knight of the Garter in 1797. He married, in 1758, Mary, daughter of Chiverton Hartopp, Esq., of Welby, co. Leicester, by whom he had three daughters. Earl Howe died 5th August, 1799, when the viscounty and earldom of Howe became

extinct. The barony devolved upon his eldest daughter, and the Irish honours of Viscount Howe and Baron Clenawley, with the barony, reverted to his brother, General Sir William Howe, M.P. for Nottingham. The illustrious hero of the glorious "First of June," 1793, who shattered the French fleet, causing its admiral to "leave half his dismasted ships behind him," was buried, in the presence of a great multitude of people, in the family vault at Langar, Notts.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

56. Paul Sandby, R.A. Half-length to right, vignetted, engraved in stipple. Lettered "Paul Sandby, Esq., R.A. From an original Picture by Sir William Beechey, R.A., in his own possession. Drawn by W. Evans, Engraved by H. Landseer. Published Dec. 4, 1809, by T. Cadel and W. Davies, Strand, London." Size 14⅞ x 12⅞.

Paul Sandby, the eminent water-colour painter, engraver, and caricaturist (younger brother of Thomas Sandby, R.A.) was probably the son of Thomas Sandby, married at St. Peter's Church, Nottingham, 14 January, 1717, to Ruth Ash. If this conjecture be correct, his baptism is thus recorded at St. Peter's:—"1730, January 12. Paul, Son of Thomas Sandby, framework knr & Ruth." On the formation of the Royal Academy in 1768, he was one of the 28 members nominated by King George the Third. He often served upon the council, and was a contributor to every exhibition from 1769 to 1809, except in the eight years 1783-5, 1789, 1796, and 1803-5. He married, 5th May, 1757, Ann Stogden (who died in 1797, aged 61), by whom he had two sons and a daughter. He died 7th November, 1809, and was interred on the 15th of the same month in the burial ground of St. George's, Hanover Square.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

57. Paul Sandby, R.A. Three-quarter length, three-quarter face to right. In the costume of the period, seated sketching at an open window, through which is seen trees and water. Engraved in mezzotint by Edward Fisher (1730-1785) from a painting by Francis Cotes (1726-1770). Lettered "Paulus Sandby. Ruralium Prospectuum Pictor." Size 13¼ x 10¾. (See No. 56.)

Lent by the Committee of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institute.

58. Mrs. Sandby, wife of Paul Sandby, R.A. Three-quarter length, profile to left. Attired in long flowing drapery, held in the left hand. With the right hand "The Nut-Brown Maid" is hanging a garland on a short branch of a tree, on which is incised the word "Emma," to the left of the picture. In the background is an avenue of trees. Engraved in mezzo-

tint by Edward Fisher (1730-1785), from a painting by Francis Cotes (1726-1770). Lettered:—

"The Nut-Brown Maid."
As Potent Nature shed her kindly Show'rs,
And deck'd the various Mead with opening Flow'rs,
Upon this Tree the Nymph's obliging Care,
Had left a frequent Wreath for Henry's Hair.
—*Prior.*

"Publish'd accord^g to Act of Parliament. 1763. Size 15½ x 11. (See No. 56.)

Lent by the Committee of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institute.

59. Colonel John Hutchinson. Three-quarter face to right. Long flowing hair, slight moustache, and chin tuft. In armour, over the neck of which falls a white collar.

Colonel John Hutchinson was the elder son of Thomas Hutchinson, Esq. (afterwards Sir Thomas Hutchinson, Knight) of Nottingham and Owthorpe, Notts., and his first wife Margaret, daughter of Sir John Byron, Knight, and his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir William Fitzwilliam, Knight. His baptism on September 18th, 1615. is thus recorded in the parish registers of St. Mary's, Nottingham: "The xviij day John the sonne of Mr. Thomas Hutchinson." John Hutchinson was educated at the Free School, Nottingham, at Lincoln Grammar School, next at Nottingham, and finally at Cambridge University. On July 3rd, 1638, he married, at St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, Lucy, elder daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower of London. (His younger brother, George, married Barbara, younger daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, and died without issue.) At the outbreak of the Civil War he took up arms on behalf of the Parliament, was appointed a Colonel of Foot in 1643, having been, shortly before (June 29th), when only twenty-eight years of age, appointed Governor of the Town and Garrison of Nottingham, his headquarters being at Nottingham Castle. In 1645 he was chosen to be a burgess of Nottingham and one of the county representatives. He was afterwards, for two years, a member of the Council of State, and signed and sealed the warrant for the execution of King Charles the First, Ludlow saying of him, that he "exceeded most of the members of the high court of justice in zeal for putting the King to death." After the restoration of Charles the Second he was, in 1660, elected one of the Members for the County of Nottingham, but was discharged from sitting as such by an Order of the House. He escaped sentence of death as a regicide, but was first imprisoned in the Tower, and then at Sandown Castle, Kent (Thoroton, *Antiquities of Nottinghamshire*, 1677, erroneously says Dele, i.e. Deal) where, his health failing after eleven months' imprisonment, he died September 11th, 1664, and was buried, by his own desire, in Owthorpe Church, Notts., where there is a monument to his memory. He appears to have had four sons and four daughters.. His memoirs, written by his wife, have passed through many editions.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

60. Erasmus Darwin, M.D., F.R.S. Half-length, three-quarter face to left. Engraved in stipple by William Holl (1771-1838), from a painting by James Rawlinson (1769-1848). Published by Dr. Thornton, London, February 1st, 1804. Oval, size 3¾ x 3⅛.

For biographical note see No. 22.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

61. Lord Byron. Half-length, three-quarter face to left. In Albanian costume. Proof line engraving by Robert Graves (1798-1873), after a painting by Thomas Phillips, R.A. (1770-1845). Published in London by Hodgson & Graves, February 1st, 1836. Size 17½ x 14.

George Gordon, sixth Lord Byron, the poet, was the only son of Captain John Byron, an officer in the army, and Catherine Gordon, of Gight, in the County of Aberdeen. He was born, January 22nd, 1788, in Holles Street, Cavendish Square, London, and succeeded his great uncle in the title ten years later. When a boy Lord Byron was a boarder at Mr. Gill's school at the top of St. James's Street, Nottingham. In "The Nottingham Directory," by E. Willoughby, 1799, is this entry, "Byron Rt. Hon. Lord, at Mr. Gill's St. James'-lane." Lord Byron married, January 2nd, 1815, Anne Isabella, only child of Sir Ralph Milbank Noel, Bart., and Baroness Wentworth, by whom (who died May 16th, 1860) he had an only daughter, Ada Augusta, married to the Earl of Lovelace. In 1823 Lord Byron engaged in the warlike struggle then going on between Greece and Turkey, and died from the effects of cold and fever at Missolonghi, April 19th, 1824. Having been refused the honour of burial in Westminster Abbey, the body of Lord Byron was brought to Nottingham on July 15th, where it lay in state at the "Blackmoor's Head Inn" (a great posting establishment at the corner of High Street and Pelham Street) until the following morning, when an imposing *cortége*, including the Mayor and Sheriffs of Nottingham, the Town Clerk, and members of the Corporation, Lord Rancliffe, with twenty-six of his tenants on horseback, and numerous other important persons accompanied the hearse containing the body, and the urn containing the heart, to the final resting place. The noble lord was buried in the Byron vault in the chancel of Hucknall Torkard Church, Notts., July 16th, 1824. Among those present, in addition to those already named, were Colonel Leigh, Colonel Wildman (the old schoolfellow of Lord Byron, to whom Newstead Abbey was sold in 1810), John Cam Hobhouse, Esq., and John Hanson, Esq., the funeral service being read by the Rev. Mr. Nixon, Vicar of Hucknall Torkard. Lord Byron was the last peer of his family whose remains have been interred at Hucknall Torkard, but the vault has since been opened to receive the body of his only daughter, who died November 27th, 1852.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

62. Lord Byron. Half-length, profile to left, the chin resting on right hand. Engraved in mezzotint by Charles Turner (1773-1857), the distinguished en-

graver, from a painting by Richard Westall, R.A. (1765-1836). "London, Published July 15. 1815, by A. Molteno, 29, Pall Mall." (See No. 61.)

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

63. Lord Byron's First Love. Three-quarter length, reclining in a chair, profile to left, left leg crossed over the right, in the act of reading from a manuscript held in the left hand (the right hand being raised in gesture) to a young girl, dressed in white, full faced with long hair, broad brimmed hat and feather. In the background drapery, archway, and clouds. Tinted proof before letters. Size 8 x 6¾.

Lord Byron's First Love. From the same plate as the last. Lettered "Lord Byron's First Love." "Eng^d from an Original Drawing by Gray," "London—J. & F. Harwood, 26 Fenchurch Street." Engraved in mezzotint.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

64. Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, B.A. Described by the exhibitor as a Steel Engraving by W. Say, after a painting by W. Artaud. William Say (1768-1834), an eminent and indefatigable engraver in mezzotint, produced his first plate under the direction of James Ward, and was, in 1807, appointed engraver to the Duke of Gloucester. He engraved about 330 plates, of which the British Museum possesses a complete set.

Gilbert Wakefield was the son of the Rev. George Wakefield, Rector of St. Nicholas, Nottingham, and his wife, Elizabeth Bark (who were married at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, January 23rd, 1749) and was born at the rectory in Castle Gate, Nottingham, February 22nd, 1756. It is stated that his father, by the mother's side, was connected by blood with the noble family of the Russells. His great grandfather, on his mother's side, William Bark (an appropriate name for a tanner) was Mayor of Nottingham in 1704, and again in 1712. Gilbert was educated at an early age at the Free School in Stoney Street, whence he was removed, at the age of nine, to a school at Wilford, Notts., kept by the Rev. Isaac Pickthall. His facility in learning was such that he early acquired the Greek language under a row of elms known as "the Deer's-walk" in Nottingham Park. In 1767 his father became vicar of Kingston-upon-Thames, and in due course Gilbert took his B.A. degree at Cambridge University. In 1778 he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Peterborough, and became curate to

the Rev. John Watson, of Stockport, the daughter of whose brother he subsequently married. From Stockport he removed to a curacy in Liverpool, where becoming dissatified with the doctrine of the Church of England, he became classical teacher in the academy at Warrington. On the dissolution of the academy in 1783, he opened a school at Bramcote, near Nottingham, where he suffered for two years from a violent spasmodic affection in one of his shoulders. On the opening of a new Dissenting College at Hackney, he was, in 1790, appointed classical instructor, but resigned in June in the following year in order to devote his time to literary work. "The Essays which proceeded from the pen of this great contravertialist are almost without number. He was no doubt a diligent and sincere inquirer after truth; but he was unhappily so framed in temper and habits of mind, as to be nearly certain of missing it, in almost every topic of enquiry. Conscious of his own integrity he never suspected that he could be biassed by any prejudices, and therefore had no doubt that his conclusions were always right." Mr. Wakefield became a stern politician, and wrote several pamphlets against the Government, of which no notice was taken, but, in 1798, he published a letter addressed to the Bishop of Llandaff on the subject of the war with France, in terms so offensive to the Government that he was tried and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Dorchester Gaol, and at the end of that time, to give security, himself in the sum of £500, and two others £250 each, for his good behaviour during five years. The severity of the sentence excited public sympathy in his favour, and the sum of £5,000, in the raising of which his native town took a part, was speedily subscribed, and settled upon him as an annuity in addition to which, a gentleman named Dodson, left him £500. Mr. Wakefield came out of prison, June 4th, 1801, with a constitution so shattered that he died of typhus fever at Hackney, on September 9th following, aged 45 years. He was interred at Richmond, where also are interred his father, the Rev. George Wakefield, for eighteen years rector of St. Nicholas's, Nottingham, and nine years incumbent of Kingston and Richmond, who died February 10th, 1776, aged 56 years, and his (Gilbert's) brother, the Rev. Thomas Wakefield, thirty years incumbent of Richmond, who died November 26th, 1806. The Rev. Gilbert Wakefield was the father of Thomas Wakefield, Esq., Mayor of Nottingham in 1836, and again in 1842.

Lent by F. S. Granger, Esq., D.Lit.

65. **Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, B.A.** Engraved in mezzotint by Robert Dunkarton (born 1744) from the painting by William Artaud. (See No. 64.)

Lent by the Committee of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution.

66. **Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, B.A.** Half-length, to left. Engraved in stipple by William Ridley (1764-1838), from an original drawing by Green. Published by T. Bellamy at the *Monthly Mirror* Office, King Street, Covent Garden, May 31st, 1798. Oval, size $3\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{5}{8}$. (See No. 64.)

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

67. **David Love.** Whole length, nearly full face to left. Standing, singing in Weekday Cross, Nottingham, the Town Hall in the background. Etching,

lettered "Rare Fun at Nottingham on a Market Day Sir." Size $4\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$.

David Love, an individual whose eccentricities earned him a wide-spread notoriety, was born at Toriburn, on the Forth, Scotland, November 17th, 1750. He was brought up as a miner, but enlisted in the Duke of Buccleugh's Regiment of South Fencibles. He afterwards took "the pack," travelling through various parts of Scotland and England with stationery and books. Having a knack of stringing rhymes together, he gained his livelihood through a long course of years, principally in Nottingham, by seizing upon the topic of the hour, and making it the subject of a ballad or song, "all of his own composing," which he sold in the streets. His "Child's Dream" is regarded as "a poem of great beauty," and sufficient to secure for his memory "a sincere regard from all the lovers of true poetry." His recitation of this piece in the streets of Nottingham was exceedingly affecting, and many a passer-by who lingered to hear the uncouth minstrel went away with a tear-dimmed eye. "Old David," as he was familiarly called, published his own "Life, Adventures, and Experience," and selling the book as a means of living, it went through five large editions. His compositions were very numerous, and at times were greatly popular. The humorous description of his marriage to his third wife, in 1810, will be found in "The Nottingham Date-Book," part 2, page 19. The marriage is thus recorded in St. Mary's register :—"No 2028 David Love of this Parish and Elizabeth Laming of this Parish were married in this Church By Banns this Twenty first day of May One Thousand Eight Hundred and ten by me George Hutchinson Vicar.

This Marriage was solemnized between us } David Love
Elizabeth Laming x her mark

In the presence of } Thomas Whittaker
Betty Love"

Strange as it may seem, there appears to have been issue of this marriage, for the baptism is recorded at St. Mary's Church, Junuary 20th, 1822, of Frederick, son of David Love, stationer, of Knotted Alley, and Elizabeth Love his wife. We believe there were four other children of this marriage, but the entries of baptisms at St. Mary's, about this period, average 1,500 a year, and are, consequently, too numerous to search. David Love was buried in St. Mary's churchyard, 14th June, 1827. The following is a copy of the entry in the register of burials :— "No. *405*, *1827*. Name. *David Love* Abode. *Close Alley* When Buried. *June 14* Age. *77 years* By whom the ceremony was performed. *J. H. Davies* Off : Min^{r}."

The original of an "Elegy supposed to have been written in St. Mary's Church yard, Nottingham," on this occasion, by Mr. Robert Goodacre, junior, a Nottingham journalist (born 2nd October, 1802, died at New York, 18th January, 1864), is extant, and differs from the printed versions.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

68. David Love. Half-length, profile to right. View of Nottingham Market-place in background. Lettered, "David Love, aged 74.

1824.

Here's David's likeness for his Book,
All those who buy may at it look;
As he is in his present state,
Now Printed from a Copper plate."

Size $5\frac{9}{16}$ x $3\frac{3}{8}$. See No. 67.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

69. Elizabeth Love. Half-length, profile to left. Portrait in left hand. Cottage interior. Lettered:—

"Elizth Love Aged 49
1825.
Here's the likeness of Davids Wife,
Whom he loves dearly as his life;
Industrious, steady, kind, and free,
And lovingly they do agree."

Size 5⅜ x 3½. See No. 67.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

70. Benjamin Mayo. Half-length, full face, bare headed, wand in right hand. Surrounded by boys on "Mickletorn Monday." Drawn on stone by C. Sharp, and lithographed in colour by M. & N. Hanhart. Size 12⅞ x 10¾.

Benjamin Mayo (son of William Mayo and Pœbe Liney, who were married at St. Mary's, Nottingham, 28th March, 1777), an eccentric character, known as "The Old General," whose local popularity extended over the greater part of his lifetime, and whose sayings and doings have been many times recorded, was baptised at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, 18th January, 1778. The entry is of some interest, although now of no great moment, as determining the age of the "General," which at his death was stated to be 64 years. His remains were interred in St. Peter's burial ground, Broad Marsh, Nottingham, and his burial is thus recorded in the parish register:—"Page 79. Burials in the Parish of Saint Peter in the Town of Nottingham in the year 1843. No. *618.* Name. *Benjamin Mayo* Abode. *Union Workhouse* When buried *January 16* Age. *64* [*written in pencil*] *years* By whom the ceremony was performed. *R. W. Almond Rector.*"

Lent by Mr. Percy J. Cropper.

71. Benjamin Mayo. Whole length, lithographed in colour. Lettered, "Old General. Taken from a drawing in the Possession of Mr U. G. Pickering. Lithographed by Madeley & Published by Alfred Robinson, Bookseller, Wheelergate, Nottingham." Size 10½ x 7¼. See No. 70.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

72. Admiral Sir John Borlace Warren, Bart., G.C.B. Three-quarter length, standing, three-quarter face to left. In the uniform of an Admiral, with insignia of the Order of the Bath, left hand on hilt of sword, in the right hand his cocked hat. At the back, to the right, drapery, to the left seascape. Engraved in line by James Fittler (1758-1835), engraver to the King, from a painting by Mark Oates.

"There are few men who deserve a more prominent place in the list of English naval warriors than Sir John Borlace Warren. Ever active, daring, and skilful, he rendered his country great and never-to-be-forgotten services during a critical and trying period of her history." He was descended from the ancient family of Borlace, the owners of considerable property in Buckinghamshire. The male line of the Borlace family became extinct in 1688, on the death of Sir John Borlace, and the manors and estates devolved on an only daughter, Anne, married to Arthur Warren, of Stapleford, Notts. Their son was named Borlace Warren, and his grandson, John Borlace Warren, rose to great eminence in the naval profession. He was educated at Bicester, and at Winchester School, and went to sea. Returning to England he entered Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and having proceeded to the M.A. degree in 1776, he quitted the University and made a tour of the Continent. Having succeeded to the title and estates in Buckinghamshire, he entered Parliament, being twice returned for Marlow after keen contests. On the outbreak of the Colonial War he re-entered the navy, and served under Earl Howe, and from the outbreak of the French Revolution distinguished himself with great gallantry. In 1794 he was created a Knight of the Bath. With the termination of the war ended the exploits of the gallant admiral, and he returned to his residence at Stapleford, near Nottingham. He represented Nottingham in Parliament in 1796, and was again elected in 1802, and sat until the dissolution in 1806. The Peace of Amiens was signed in 1802, and Sir John having been made a Privy Councillor, went as Ambassador to Russia, and resided for some time with his family at the Court of St. Petersburg. War with France being renewed, he took command of a squadron in the West Indies, and meeting the French admiral Lenois returning laden with spoil, he relieved him of the *Marengo* and the *Belle Poule* frigate. In 1812 he took command of the fleet on the North American station during the American War. At the close of that war he retired to Stapleford, and passed his time in well-deserved quietude. Sir John was Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath; Admiral of the White Squadron of His Majesty's Fleet; Groom of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence; D.C.L.; F.S.A.; one of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council; and a Justice of the Peace for the County of Nottingham. He married one of the daughters and co-heiresses of General Clavering, K.B., by Lady Diana West, third daughter of the first Earl Delawarr, and had an only daughter, Frances Maria, who married (25th August, 1802) the Hon. George Charles Vernon. Sir John died 27th February, 1822, when on a visit to Sir Richard Keat, at Greenwich Hospital.

Lent by Mr. William Windle.

73. Rev. John Jarman. Half-length, profile to left. Engraved in line and stipple. Lettered "Revd J. Jarman. Nottingham. Engraved for the New Evangelical Magazine."

The Rev. John Jarman became Pastor of Park Street Baptist Chapel, Nottingham, in 1803. Under his ministry the church increased to such an extent that a larger building became requisite, and accordingly, in 1815, George Street Chapel was erected. He died 5 February, 1830, being succeeded in the ministry by the Rev. James Edwards, of Shipley,

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

74. Rev. George Walker, F.R.S. Engraved in mezzotint by George Clint, A. R. A. (1770-1854) from a painting by Richard Bonington (father of Richard Parkes Bonington) of Nottingham.

The Rev. George Walker, F. R. S. was minister of High Pavement Chapel, Nottingham, from 1774 to 1798, a period of extraordinary public excitement, from the occurrence first of the American, and then still more, of the French Revolution. During the whole of this time he pursued a most active, useful, and distinguished career both in public and private, publishing his Treatise on the Spheres, and another on the Conic Sections. At the time of his death, 21 April, 1807, he was president of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society.

Lent by the Wardens of High Pavement Chapel, Nottingham.

75. Rev. Joseph Hutton, LL.D. Engraved by Thomas Goff Lupton, a mezzotint engraver (1791-1873), pupil of George Clint, A.R.A., from a painting by Charles Baxter (1809-1879), who was also a pupil of George Clint.

The Rev. Joseph Hutton, afterwards LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin, educated at the University of Glasgow, and at York College, became Minister of High Pavement Chapel, Nottingham, at the latter end of 1813. At Christmas, 1816, he left Nottingham to become Minister of the Congregation at Walthamstow. Dr. Hutton died at Derby, 28th March, 1860.

Lent by the Wardens of High Pavement Chapel, Nottingham.

76. Rev. John James Tayler. Son of the Rev. James Tayler, Minister of High Pavement Chapel, Nottingham. He was Principal of Manchester College (now Oxford), being succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Martineau. See No. 77.

Lent by the Wardens of High Pavement Chapel, Nottingham.

77. Rev. Benjamin Carpenter.

The Rev. Benjamin Carpenter became co-pastor of High Pavement Chapel, Nottingham, June, 1822, his fellow pastor being the Rev. James Tayler, whose daughter he married. On the death of Mr. Tayler, 15th May, 1831, Mr. Carpenter was chosen sole pastor, and so continued until his death 21st January, 1860. He wrote "Some Account of the Original Introduction of Presbyterianism in Nottingham and the neighbourhood; with a Brief History of the Society of Protestant Dissenters assembling on the High Pavement in that Town," which was edited and published after his death by his brother-in-law, the Rev. John James Tayler. See No. 76.

Lent by Mr. J. C. Warren, M.A.

78. Daniel Parker Coke, Esq., M.P. Engraved by Thomas Gaugain (1748-1805) a mezzotint and stipple engraver, from a painting by Thomas Barber (1768-1843) of Nottingham.

Daniel Parker Coke, Esq. gentleman commoner of Queen's College, Oxford, took the M.A. degree in 1772, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and had a considerable practice on the Midland Circuit. He represented the Town of Nottingham in Parliament, as a Tory, from 1780 until his retirement in 1812, taking part in the most memorable elections in the history of the Town. He was, for many years, an officer in the Derbyshire Militia, and died at his residence, The College, Derby, 9 December, 1825, aged 80.

Lent by Mr. J. C. Warren, M.A.

79. Rev. John Staunton, LL.D. Whole length, seated in arm-chair, each arm resting on arm of chair, spectacles in right hand, the left leg crossed over the right, knee breeches, silk stockings, and buckled shoes. To the right a table, with embroidered cloth. To the left, column and base, balustrade, and distant view of Belvoir Castle. Curtain or drapery behind the chair and table. Lithographed by J. S. Templeton, from a picture by W. H. Cubley. Proof, printed by M. & N. Hanhart. Lettered, "The Reverend John Staunton, L.L.D. of Staunton Hall, Notts. From a Portrait taken in his 80th year and presented to him on the 8th Decr 1844, by a numerous body of his friends: To whom this Print is dedicated by their Obedt Servant, W. H. Cubley." Size 18½ x 13⅜.

The Rev. John Aspinshaw, LL.D., was Rector of St. Peter's, Nottingham, from 1797 to 1814, during which period he changed his name to Staunton.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

80. Lord Byron. Quarter length, head half turned to right. Engraved by Edward Mitchell, the Scottish Bank Note Forger.

For biographical note see No. 61.

Lent by Mr. Percy J. Cropper.

81. Lord Byron. Half length to left, holding the tiller of a boat. Engraved by Frederick Christian Lewis (1779-1856) engraver to George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria, and his son, Charles George Lewis (1808-1880), an etcher and engraver in line and mezzotint, from a picture by Count D'Orsay.

Lent by Mr. Percy J. Cropper.

82. Lord Byron. Whole length, standing, at the age of 19. Engraved by Edward Francis Finden (1792-1857), from a painting by George L. Sanders (1774-1846), a miniaturist and painter of life-size portraits in oil.

Lent by Mr. Percy J. Cropper.

83. Digby, seventh Lord Middleton. Drawn on stone by J. A. Vinter, from a portrait by J. B. Davidson.

Digby, seventh Lord Middleton (great grandson of the first Lord), succeeded to the title on the death of his cousin. He was born 26th November, 1769, was a captain in the Royal Navy, erected the castellated lodge to Wollaton Park, known as Beeston Tower, and was the last High Steward of the Court of the Honour of Peverel. He died, unmarried, 5th November, 1856, and was succeeded by his cousin Henry, eighth Lord.

Lent by Mr. G. Harry Wallis, F.S.A.

84. Digby, seventh Lord Middleton.

For biographical note see No. 83.

Lent by Mr. George Fellows, J.P.

85. John Smith Wright, Esq. Drawn on stone by M. Gauci, from a painting by Thomas Barber (1768-1843), of Nottingham.

John Smith Wright, Esq., of Rempstone Hall, Notts., was the second son of Thomas Wright, Esq. (from whom the Wrights of Mapperley are descended), of Nottingham, by Mary, second daughter and co-heir of John Smith, Esq., of the same town. He was a Justice of the Peace for the county, and High Sheriff in 1815. He married in 1821 (as her second husband) Sarah Caroline, youngest daughter of James Stovin, Esq., of Whitgift Hall, Yorks., and widow (second wife) of Sir Sitwell Sitwell, Bart. He died 25th March, 1848, aged 74 years. A marble tablet was erected in Rempstone Church "by the grateful inhabitants," to his memory. Mrs. Wright died at Rempstone Hall, 2nd November, 1860, aged 81, and was buried in Rempstone Churchyard.

Lent by the Committee of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution.

86. Rev. Joseph Ash Baynes, B.A. Quarter length, three-quarter face to left. Drawn on stone by T. H. Maguire, from a crayon drawing by Josiah Gilbert, 1850. Size 11½ x 9.

The Rev. Joseph Ash Baynes was born in 1822, at Wellington, co. Somerset, where for many years his father presided over the Baptist Church. He was educated at Stepney College, and on the 12th August, 1848, entered upon his duties as the first Minister of Derby Road Baptist Church, Nottingham. Here "his insight, his enthusiasm, his wonderful oratorical power, his versatility, and his amiable character soon won for him not only the loving devotion of his own people, but also the admiration and respect of the town. . . . He was a man of broad

sympathies—loved and used the Collects of the Church of England—and was a personal friend of Charles Kingsley, who visited him in Nottingham during his pastorate. . . . Mr. Bayne's ministrations in the pulpit gained a singular charm from his practice of relying entirely upon his extraordinary memory, so that he did not *read* even the Scripture lessons. By this means he probably overtaxed his powers, as he certainly did by the excessive number of preaching and lecturing engagements which he undertook. Sometimes they occupied every evening in the week, and at other times, being as far apart as London and Glasgow, they deprived him of most necessary rest." Dr. Booth Eddison (d. in Maderia, 7th March, 1859), in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Baynes for a lecture delivered before the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution, said that although he had intensely enjoyed the intellectual treat, he could not conscientiously encourage any man in killing himself with work, as his professional insight showed him Mr. Baynes was doing. This prediction became too true, Mr. Baynes became ill in July, 1853, his overtaxed memory gave way, and on 27th September, 1854, having given up all hope of the recovery of his powers, he resigned his pastoral office. A brass tablet in Derby Road Chapel bears the following inscription :—"This Tablet is erected in affectionate remembrance of the late Rev. Joseph Ash Baynes, B.A., the first Pastor of this Church, who died after many years painful affliction, April 24th, 1884, aged 62 years. An able minister of the New Testament." His son, the Right Rev. A. H. Baynes, D.D., Bishop of Natal (born at Nottingham, formerly Curate of St. Mary's, and Vicar of St. James's, Nottingham, Chaplain to the Robin Hood Rifles, and afterwards Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury), is Vicar-designate of St. Mary's, Nottingham, the living being, pending his arrival, under sequestration. The late Rev. J. A. Baynes's brother, Mr. A. H. Baynes, F.R.A.S., is the well-known and much-respected General Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society.

Lent by Mr. Arthur Ward,

87. Thomas Roberts. Whole length, walking, profile to left, pipe in mouth, in the right hand a staff, the left hand behind back. Landscape in background. Lettered "Thomas Roberts, Well known in the Neighbourhood of Nottingham by the Name of Old Tom For a long series of Years, Died May 19th 1795. Pub^{d} March 29 1805 by R. S. Kirby London House Yard St Pauls." Size, $7\frac{3}{8}$ x $4\frac{5}{8}$.

Lent by Mr. R. C. Sutton.

88. James Burns. Whole length, standing. Full face, bareheaded, in the left hand a puppet, to which he is pointing with the index finger of the right hand. Lettered "James Burns, or Squeaking Tommy, A well known Ventriloquist through the County of Nottingham; Died January 7th 1796. Pub^{d} July 31, 1804, by R. S. Kirby, London House Yard & . . . . . 447, Strand." Size, $7\frac{1}{4}$ x $4\frac{3}{4}$.

"James Burns, the ventriloquist, more commonly known as "Shelford Tommy," though a native of Ireland, and a bird of passage, spent the greater part of his life at Nottingham, where he was at the zenith of his popularity about 1790. His ventriloquial capabilities gained for him an easy living. It is related that Tommy's wanton exercise of his gifts once threw a country girl, at the Weekday cross, into fits, and Tommy for a time into Bridewell."

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

89. Rev. Richard Alliott. Half-length, three-quarter face to left. Engraved in stipple by William Ridley (1764-1838), some of whose best work is to be found in the "Evangelical Magazine," in which this portrait appeared. Published March 1st, 1799. Size 6¼ x 4⅝.

The Rev. Richard Alliott was born at Coventry, 1st February, 1769, being the son of the Rev. Richard Alliott, a zealous minister of that town, who died at the early age of thirty. He was educated at Homerton College, and settled in the ministry at Stratford-on-Avon. He came to Nottingham in 1794, on his appointment as Minister of the Independent Chapel in Castle Gate, where he remained until his death in 1840, a period of about forty-six years. He was married more than once, it being stated that one of his wives was a niece of the Earl of Chesterfield. (A marriage by license is recorded at St. Mary's, Nottingham, on 11th November, 1803, of Richard Alliott, of the parish of St. Nicholas, and Marianne Strahan, of the parish of St. Mary. Another marriage, by license, 21st October, 1812, between Richard Alliott, of the parish of St. Nicholas, widower, and Ann Newham, of the parish of St. Mary, widow, is also recorded at St. Mary's, Nottingham.) He was one of the earliest supporters of the London Missionary Society, and preached the first sermon for the Nottingham Sunday School Union. In 1828, his eldest son, the Rev. Richard Alliott (afterwards LL.D., and Principal of the Western College, Plymouth), became associated with him in the ministry, and on 6th January, 1830, was chosen co-pastor. Mr. Alliott died 19th April, 1840, and was interred in the burial ground attached to the Meeting House, his son then becoming sole pastor, until his removal to York Road Chapel in the early part of the year 1843.

Lent by Mr. James Ward,

90. Rev. Samuel McAll. Half-length, seated, nearly full-face to right. Forefinger of right hand in waistcoat pocket. Engraved in line and stipple by J. Cochran after a painting by Josiah Gilbert. Size 8¾ x 5½.

The Rev. Samuel Mc All, son of one of the preachers engaged by the Countess of Huntingdon in her zealous endeavours to spread the gospel, was educated at Rotherham College, and was settled at Doncaster for about thirteen years. In September, 1843, on the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Alliott, (see No. 89) he became Minister of the Independent Chapel, Castle Gate, Nottingham, where be remained until 1860, when he was appointed Principal of Hackney College.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

91. John Holmes, Esq., F.S.A. Three-quarter length, seated, nearly full face. In the right hand is a reading glass, the left hand holds a clasped book resting on the arm of the chair. Lithographed by W. Sharp from a drawing by H. B. Love. Facsimile of signature "Jn° Holmes F.S.A. born Feb. 1758."

A privately printed descriptive "Catalogue of Books in the Library of John Holmes, Esq., of Retford, with Notices of Authors and Printers," five volumes, octavo, was printed at Norwich, between the years 1828 and 1841.

Lent by Mr. F. W. Dobson.

92. Charles I. dictating to Sir Edward Walker, Secretary of War, who is depicted writing on a drum in the grounds of Nottingham Castle.

From Walker's "Historical Collection of Several Important Transactions relating to the late Rebellion and Civil Wars of England, not published in my Ld. Clarendon's History or any other. Written by special command of King Charles I," a folio volume published in London, in 1707.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

93. Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Bradshaw, of Newark. Half-length, three-quarter face to left. In plain military uniform with epaulettes. Engraved in mezzotint. Size 12 x 10¼.

Lent by the Committee of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution.

94. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. (for Newark). Engraved from the portrait by William Bradley (1801-1857).

The Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, born at Liverpool, December 29th, 1809, was four times Prime Minister. He sat in Parliament from 1832 to 1895 (excepting 1846-7) successively for Newark (as Conservative), Oxford University (as Peelite), and South Lancashire, Greenwich, and Midlothian (as Liberal). Mr. Gladstone's connection with Nottinghamshire was of an intimate character, not only as the representative in Parliament of the Borough of Newark-upon-Trent, but as, for many years, one of the Trustees of the Duke of Newcastle's estates. Mr. Gladstone's reputation as a scholar and bibliophile is well known, but it is not generally known that he paid attention to books relating to breeds of horses. which fact, as the late Mr. Bernard Quaritch states, "reveals another phase of his many-sided character." This eminent statesman retired from political life March 3rd, 1894, and dying at Hawarden Castle, co. Flint, May 19th, 1898, was buried, with national honours, in Westminster Abbey.

Lent by the Committee of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution.

95. Richard, Earl Howe. Engraved from the original portrait by Simon de Koster (1767-1831). See No. 55.

Lent by the Committee of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution.

95. Henry Pelham Clinton, fifth Duke of Newcastle. Engraved by George J. Zobel (1810-1881), an English engraver in the mixed method, after the painting by Sir John Watson Gordon, R.A., P.R.S.A. (1790-1864), Queen's "Limner."

Henry Pelham Clinton, fifth Duke of Newcastle, Member of Parliament, as Earl Lincoln, for South Nottinghamshire from August, 1837, to February, 1846. Succeeded his father in 1851. Colonial Secretary 1859-1864. Died suddenly at Clumber, Notts., 18th October, 1864, aged 53 years.

Lent by the Committee of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution.

97. Joseph Gilstrap., Esq, of Newark. Three-quarter length, seated, full face slightly leaning to the left. The right hand rests on a table, on which are an inkstand and an address, the left hand rests on the left thigh. Pilaster and drapery at the back. Engraved in line and stipple by C. W. Sharpe, jun., from a painting by F. Simonau (? François Simonau, 1783-1859). Lettered, "Joseph Gilstrap, Esquire, of Newark on Trent. From the Picture presented to him on his birth-day, August 14th 1837, by upwards of 250 Commercial Gentlemen as a mark of esteem." Size 12 x 9½.

He was originally a barber of the name of Gelsthorpe, who adopted the colloquial pronunciation of his name as the first method of spelling it. He kept the posting house at Newark long known as "Gilstrap's Hotel," where he made a fortune. He was Mayor of Newark in 1838. He was the father of William Gilstrap (created baronet 1887) and George Gilstrap, the founders of the largest firm of maltsters in Europe —Gilstrap, Earp & Co.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

98. Lord Byron. Whole length, full face, as a child, seated on a garden bench, pointing with his left hand to his lame left foot, his right hand on a sympathetic tortoiseshell cat seated by his side. Open door, steps, window, and foliage, at the back. Lithographed in colour. (See No. 61.)

Lent by Mr. F. W. Dobson.

99. Lord Byron. Whole length, seated on rocks, profile to right, the chin resting on the left hand, the right hand on left thigh. A large cloak surrounds the figure, at the feet of which is a helmet. Sea and mountains at the back. Lithographed in colour by Dean & Munday, Threadneedle Street. Lettered, "Lord Byron" (and in English and French) "The Advocate and Supporter of the Greek Nation. This print forms one of the Series of Greek Portraits (2nd part) now in course of Publication in London & Paris by A Friedel and Sold by the principal Book & Printsellers in Town and Country. Jany 1830." (See No. 61.)

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

100. Lord Byron. Engraved from the portrait by George Henry Harlow (1787-1819). See No. 61.

Lent by the Committee of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution.

101. Lady Byron. Half-length, seated, nearly full face to the right. Photo-engraving by Walker & Boutall, from the painting by James Ramsay (1784-1854). Lettered, "Lady Byron from a picture in the possession of James Ward, Esq." Size 5½ x 4.

George Gordon. sixth Lord Byron, the poet, married, at Seaham, co. Durham, 2nd January, 1815 (when he assumed the additional name of Noel before that of Byron), Anne Isabella (b. 17th May, 1792), only child of Sir Ralph Milbank-Noel, Bart., of Halnaby, co. York, and his wife, Judith, Baroness Wentworth, by whom he had an only daughter, Ada Augusta, born 10th December, 1815. Upon his lordship's death, at Missolonghi, in Greece, in 1824, the barony devolved upon his cousin, George Anson, seventh Lord Byron. Lady Byron died 16th May, 1860, at her residence, 11, St. George's Terrace, Regent's Park. Her personalty was sworn under £60,000, the greater portion of which, with her estate, Oxneyfield, Darlington, co. Durham, she left to her grandson, Ralph Gordon Noel King, son of her daughter and the Earl of Lovelace, who was then, and had for some considerable time, been working at weekly wages as an artizan in the smiths' department at Woolwich Arsenal. (See No. 61.)

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

102. John, Lord Belasyse. Governor of Newark during the siege, 1646. Copper-plate, from portrait by Van Dyck.

Lent by Mr. W. Bradley, Newark.

103. Serjeant Wilde. Contested Newark unsuccessfully against Mr. Gladstone at the latter's first election to

Parliament, 1832. Afterwards became member for Newark, and Solicitor-general. Stipple engraving.

Thomas Wilde, born in London, July 7th, 1782, was appointed Lord Chancellor, July 15th, 1850, and created Baron Truro, of Bowes, co. Middlesex. He died November 11th, 1855, at his house in Eaton Square, being survived by his second wife, Augusta Emma D'Este (daughter of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex), two sons and a daughter.

Lent by Mr. J. Crossley, J.P., Newark.

104. **Rev. Josiah Miller, M.A.** Congregational Minister at Newark. Author of "Songs and their Singers." Steel engraving, by J. Cochran.

Lent by Mr. T. M. Blagg.

105. **Francis Clater,** farrier and chemist. Lived at Retford. Wrote "Every Man his own Farrier," published at Newark, 1783, and other works on Farriery. Stipple engraving,

Lent by Mr. T. M. Blagg.

106. **William Dickinson.** Author of "History of Newark," "History of Southwell," etc. Lived at Muskham Grange. Stipple engraving, by W. Holl, after a miniature by William P. Sherlock (born 1780).

William Dickinson Rastall, M.A., J.P. (who assumed the name of Dickinson only), son of the Vicar-General of Southwell, died in London, 9th October, 1822.

Lent by Mr. T. M. Blagg.

107. **Portrait of Byron,** from an early miniature. Process block engraving, as used in "Newark as a Publishing Town." (See No. No. 61.)

Lent by Mr. T. M. Blagg.

108. **William Allin.** Founder of the old Newark firm of publishers, Allin & Co., afterwards Allin & Ridge & S. & J. Ridge, Byron's first publishers. From the painting by Huguier, 1716. Process block engraving, as used in "Newark as a Publishing Town."

Lent by Mr. T. M. Blagg.

109. **John Ridge,** of Newark. Byron's first publisher. From the portrait by Sir Martin Archer Shee, P.R.A. (1769-1850). Process block engraving, as used in "Newark as a Publishing Town."

Lent by Mr. T. M. Blagg.

110. **James Dowland, Esq.** Nearly full face to right. Engraved in stipple, without names of artist or engraver. Size 9¼ x 7½.

"James Dowland, Esq., died at Cuckney, near Mansfield, on August 5th, 1823, in his 72nd year. He was for many years steward to Earl Bathurst. Mr. Dowland was an old and valuable correspondent to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and occasionally obliged the editor of it with contributions to his biographical publications. He was a man of a strong and comprehensive mind, which he had highly cultivated by a natural and enthusiastic love for literature and general information. His reading was extensive, and his memory being in no ordinary degree retentive, there was scarcely a subject which befitted a man of science and a gentleman to be acquainted with but what was familiar to him. These qualifications rendered him an agreeable and instructive companion, and it was hardly possible for one to be but a short time in his society and not gain information from his conversation. He exhilarated by his wit and pleased with the general suavity of his manners. His more immediate friends (and those only can fully appreciate his worth) may and will contemplate with a melancholy pleasure the recollection of past enjoyment. In the heyday of life, in the midst of convivial pleasure there are sensations that rarely occur even to the most considerate; it is by death alone that we form a just estimate of what we once possessed, and it is by death alone that the value and rarity of human attainments can be justly appreciated."—*The Gentleman's Magazine.* Mr. Dowland married, on July 22nd, 1801, Miss Parsons, of Mansfield. At one time Mr. Dowland owned many of the Deering MSS. as well as other MSS. of local interest. These are now lodged in Bromley House Library, Nottingham. It is also on record that he lent these MSS, to Mr. Nicholls, the editor of "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," and many of these are referred to in this work.

Lent by the Committee of the Bromley House Library.

111. Paul Sandby, R.A. Profile to right. Engraved by William Daniell (1769-1837), from a drawing by George Dance, dated 21st December, 1794. Lettered, "Paul Sandby. Published by William Daniell, No. 9 Cleveland Street Fitzroy Square, London, Decr 15, 1809." Size 10½ x 8.

For biographical note see No. 56.

Lent by the Committee of the Bromley House Library.

112. Richard, Earl Howe. Half-length, nearly full face to right, in naval uniform. Sea and men-of-war in background. Engraved in mezzotint by Robert Laurie (c. 1740-1804), from a painting by P. Mequignon. Lettered, "The Right Honb^ble Richd Earl Howe, Admiral of the White & Vice Admiral of Great Britain, From a Picture in the Possession of Vice Admiral Braithwaite, To whom this Plate is most Respectfully Dedicated By his Obliged Humble serv^ts Laurie & Whittle. Published 1st July 1794 by R. Laurie & J. Whittle, N° 53, Fleet Street, London. Successors to the late Mr Robt Sayer." Size 13 x 11. See No. 55.

Lent by the Committee of the Bromley House Library,

113. The Countess of Lovelace. Three-quarter length, standing, body to the left, three-quarter face to left, fan in gloved hands. Engraved in line and stipple by W. H. Mote, from a drawing by Alfred Edward Chalon, R.A. (1781-1860), portrait painter in water-colour to Her Majesty.

Ada Augusta (b. 10th December, 1815), only child of George Gordon, sixth Lord Byron, married the Earl of Lovelace, and dying 27th November, 1852, was interred, with her father, in the Byron vault in the church at Hucknall Torkard, Notts. (See Nos. 61, 101.)

Lent by Mr. F. W. Dobson.

114. Rev. Thomas Rogers. Half-length, seated, nearly full face to right. The right arm rests on a Bible on a table. Drawn on stone by Harriet Hunter, from a painting by James P. Hunter. Lettered, "Thomas Rogers, Pastor of the General Baptist Church, Fleet, Lincolnshire. Upwards of 25 Years, Born Septr 1st 1774. Died Decr 6th 1839. J. Graf, Printer to her Majesty." Size 12 x 9½.

The Rev. Thomas Rogers, the founder of the General Baptist Church, at Beeston, Notts., was baptised by Mr. Robert Smith, May 6th, 1792, and joined the General Baptist Church, Nottingham, and was much engaged in preaching. In 1803 he removed to Beeston, and opened a boarding school, fitting up his schoolroom so that it could be used for worship. On March 4th, 1804, eight members of the Nottingham Church were dismissed and formed into a Church at Beeston. Marked success attended Mr. Rogers' ministry, and he continued at Beeston until 1814, when he removed to Fleet, Lincolnshire, where he continued his ministry until his death.

Lent by Mr. Henry Ashwell, J.P.

115. Thomas Hawksley, Esq. Half-length, full face, body turned to left, the left arm on arm of chair. Engraved in mezzotint by John Raphael Smith (born at Derby, 1752, died at Doncaster, 1812). Lettered, "Thomas Hawkesley. Ob^t Oct. 3. A.D. 1802, Æt. 44." Arms, crest, end motto of Hawksley. Size 9⅞ x 8⅜.

"Thomas Hawksley, Chemist and Druggist. of Long Row, Nottingham, died on 3rd October, 1802, aged 44, of a stoppage in his throat, which for a length of time prevented him receiving sustenance through that channel, and ultimately defied the exertions of the ablest of the Faculty. His professional qualifications were held in the highest estimation; and his general urbanity of manners entitled him to the esteem of all mankind. His loss will be severely felt by the poor, to whom he was an active benefactor. In short, he was one of Societies' first ornaments,—he lived to be useful."—*Nottingham Journal*, Saturday, Oct. 9th, 1802. Thomas Hawksley (the surname is incorrectly spelt on the engraving) was buried at St. Nicholas's Church, Nottingham. At the west end of the north aisle of that church is a tablet, surmounted by

the above arms and crest, and inscribed :—"To the Memory of Francis Hawksley, who died August 30th 1749, Aged 82 Years. Elizabeth his Wife who died Decr 15th 1756, Aged 88 Years. And Francis their Son, who died Sepr 14th 1781; Aged 83 Years. Also in Memory of Thomas Hawksley, who died Jany 4th 1782, Aged 49 Years. Elizabeth his Wife, who died Sepr 9th 1807, Aged 75 Years. Thomas their Son, who died Octr 3rd 1802, Aged 43 Years."

Lent by the Committee of the Bromley House Library.

116. **Rev. J. Greenwood.** Quarter-length, three-quarter face to left. Drawn on stone by C. W. Walton, 6, St. Paul's Street South, Islington, London. Below is a facsimile autograph "Yours very truly J. Greenwood."

The Rev. J. Greenwood was Minister of Stoney Street Baptist Chapel, Nottingham, from 1867 to 1870, when on account of bad health he went to Australia, where he died in or about the year 1880.

Lent by Mr. Arthur Ward.

117. **Lord Byron.** Quarter-length, three-quarter face to right. Process engraving, after the painting by Krämer. Size 4½ x 3½.

Lent by Mr. Cedric Bonnell.

118. **The fourth Duke of Portland.** Whole length, seated, three-quarter face to left. Dressed in double-breasted coat, vest, breeches, and top boots. To his left, on the floor, a tall hat. In the right hand, gloved, a stout walking-stick, glove in left hand. Engraved in mezzotint by James Faed, from a painting (between 1851 and 1866) by Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A. (1810-1878). Lettered, "His Grace the Duke of Portland." Size 23¼ x 16½.

William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, fourth Duke of Portland, born in London, 24th June, 1786, succeeded to the dukedom on the death of his father, 30th October, 1809, and died at his family seat, Welbeck Abbey, Notts., 27th March, 1854.

Lent by Mr. Robert Barber, M.A.

119. **Rev. William Butler, M.A.** Half-length, standing, full face, in clerical garments, over which are his academical robes. Lithograph, signed "Edwin Cocking, 1855."

The Rev. William Butler, son of the Rev. W. J. Butler, M.A., Rector of St. Nicholas, Nottingham, was on September 18th, 1833, elected Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Nottingham. He resided in Stoney Street, and is described in the Nottingham Directory for 1858, as being also Chaplain to the County Gaol. In 1862 he occurs as Curate-in-charge of St. Nicholas.

Lent by Mr. F. W. Dobson.

120. Rev.———Taylor. Half-length, full face. Lithograph. No lettering. Size 12¼ x 9¾.

This gentleman is stated to have been Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Nottingham.

Lent by Mr. F. W. Dobson.

121. Rev. Charles Haydon.

An eminent Wesleyan Minister who entered the ministry in 1825. He travelled in many of the best circuits, in London, &c. He travelled in Nottingham six years—three years in the Wesley circuit, and three years in the Halifax Place circuit. On retiring from the ministry he settled down in Nottingham, where he died in September, 1877.

Lent by Mr. John Knight.

122. William Frederick Wallett, the Queen's Jester. Three-quarter length, standing, three-quarter face to the right. Engraved in line and stipple by D. J. Pound, from a photograph by Mayall. Size 8½ x 6⅝.

Mr. F. W. Wallett, the Queen's Jester, married a Nottingham lady, and resided for many years, and died, at Beeston, near Nottingham.

Lent by Mr. F. W. Dobson.

123. Richard Parkes Bonington. Proof engraving after the original portrait by A. Colin.

Richard Parkes Bonington, born at Arnold, near Nottingham, in 1801, was the son of Richard Bonington, a drawing-master and artist of Nottingham, whose nautical phrases, athletic appearance, and fondness for his original profession of a sailor, secured him the title of "The Admiral." Young Bonington, who studied in Paris and Italy, excelled alike in marine, landscape, and figure subjects, which have gained for his name a European reputation. He met with a sunstroke while sketching in Paris, which brought on brain fever, from which he never recovered. He died in London, in September, 1828, in the twenty-seventh year of his age.

Lent by the Committee of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution.

124. Rev. James Orange. Half-length, three-quarter face to right. In gown and bands. Engraved in line by Carr, from a drawing by Richard James, of Nottingham.

"James Orange, who wrote a memoir of Vason and a history of Nottingham, the latter published in 1840, is at the present time managing partner in an engineering establishment in Nottingham. He was formerly one of the joint-pastors of Barker gate chapel. His history of the town, to which a portrait of the author is prefixed, consists of two volumes, and forms, according to the title page, 'a condensed but comprehensive English as well as local history.' The preface states 'every disposable copy of the entire edition was sold long before the

latter numbers were printed or compiled.' Mr. Orange adopted the chronological plan, which no previous local historian had attempted, and which no one is ever likely to attempt again." Wylie, *Old and New Nottingham*, 1853, p. 235.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

125. **W. E. Tallents, Esq.** Half-length, seated, three-quarter face to right. Engraved in mezzotint by Thomas Goff Lupton (1791-1873), after a painting, in 1829, by Thomas Barber (1768-1843), of Nottingham. Lettered, "To his Family and Relatives in whose affections his memory is embalmed, to the Profession of which he was an illustrious ornament, and to his widely extended circle of Friends who venerate his excellencies, this Portrait of the late W. E. Tallents Esqre Is respectfully dedicated by their most obedient Servant Alfred Barber. Published July 1, 1838, by Alfred Barber, Nottingham." Size 12 x 9¾.

Mr. Tallents was a solicitor, and Steward of the Manor of Newark to the Duke of Newcastle.

Lent by Mr. E. T. Simmons.

126. **Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P.**

Samuel Morley, son of John Morley, of Sneinton, Notts., was born at Homerton, 15th October, 1809. Head of the famous hosiery firm of I. & R. Morley, of Nottingham and London. Elected, with the late Sir Robert Clifton, Bart., M.P. for the Town of Nottingham, when both were unseated on petition. Subsequently, for many years, M.P. for Bristol. Died 5 September, 1886. To the memory of Mr. Morley, who was a most munificent philanthropist, a statue was erected in front of the Theatre Royal, Nottingham.

Lent by the Committee of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution.

127. **Sir Robert J. Clifton, Bart.**

Formerly M.P. for Nottingham, 1866, 1868-9. Died 30 May, 1869, when the baronetcy became extinct. Buried at Clifton, Notts.

Lent by the Committee of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution.

128. **Henry Sherbrooke, Esq.**

Lent by Mrs. Musters, of Wiverton.

129. **Henry Enfield, Esq.** Engraved by J. H. Baker.

Town Clerk of Nottingham, from 26 September, 1815, until his death, at Bramcote, Notts., 16 April, 1845. Interred in St. Nicholas's Churchyard, Nottingham.

Lent by the Wardens of the High Pavement Chapel, Nottingham.

130. **John Walter, Esq., M.P.**

Lent by the Committee of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution.

131. The Duke of Portland.

Lent by the Committee of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution.

132. The Duke of Portland. (As a boy.)

Lent by the Committee of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution.

133. Rev. H. L. Adams.

Lent by Mr. R. C. Sutton.

134. William Murray, first Earl of Mansfield.

See No. 41.

Lent by Mr. R. C. Sutton.

135. Thomas, first Lord Denman. After a painting by Thomas Barber (1768-1843), of Nottingham (See No. 12.)

Lent by Mr. Bernard Wilcockson, B.A.

136. W. E. Denison, Esq., M.P.

M.P. for Nottingham, 1874-1880.

Lent by the Committee of the Nottingham and County Constitutional Club.

137. Saul Isaac, Esq., M.P.

M.P. for Nottingham, 1874-1880.

Lent by the Committee of the Nottingham and County Constitutional Club.

138. John Chaworth Musters, Esq.

See No. 30.

Lent by the Committee of the Nottingham and County Constitutional Club.

139. Colonel Francis Hacker.

Of East Bridgeford, Notts. Executed as a Regicide.

Lent by Dr. Duff.

140. Colonel Adrian Scrope.

Lent by Dr. Duff.

141. Robert Lowe, M.P. Engraved from the original portrait by Baugniet.

Robert Lowe was the second son of the Rev. Robert Lowe, M.A., J.P., Rector of Bingham, Notts., and Prebendary of Southwell, and his wife Ellen, daughter and coheiress of the Rev. Reginald Pyndar, Rector of Madresfield, co. Worcester. He was born at Bingham Rectory in 1811, educated at Winchester and at University College, Oxford, and called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. In 1842 he proceeded to New South

Wales, and within a year of his arrival became a member of the Legislative Assembly. On returning to England in 1850, he sat in the House of Commons for Kidderminster and subsequently for Calne. In 1868, he was elected member for the University of London, which he continued to represent until his elevation to the peerage, in 1880, as Viscount Sherbrooke. He held office under the administrations of the Earl of Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston, reaching his highest official position in 1868, when he became Chancellor of the Exchequer. This appointment he held until August, 1873, when he resigned, and went to the Home Office as the successor of Mr. Henry A. Bruce. Lord Sherbrooke was honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh, and honorary D.C.L. of Oxford. Viscount Sherbrooke died 27 July, 1892.

Lent by the Committee of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution.

142. Colonel Charles Ichabod Wright, M.P.

M.P. for Nottingham, 1868-1870; Colonel of the Robin Hood Rifles.

Lent by the Committee of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution.

143. Philip James Bailey, Esq.

Of Nottingham. Author of "Festus."

Lent by the Committee of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution.

144. Samuel Smith, Esq., M.P. (1754-1834). Half-length, seated, three-quarter face to left.

Lent by Mr. F. Abel Smith.

145. Abel Smith, Esq. (1788-1859). Three-quarter length, seated, to the left.

Lent by Mr. F. Abel Smith.

146. J. Abel Smith, Esq., M.P. (1801-1884). Three-quarter figure, standing, nearly full face to left.

Lent by Mr. F. Abel Smith.

Miniature Painting in England.

The miniatures contributed to this section of the Exhibition are not intended to illustrate the art, but are brought together on account of their local interest and value as records of persons who have played important parts in the history of Nottingham and its County. There doubtless exists a greater number of miniature paintings of Nottinghamshire worthies, but it has, in many instances, been difficult to trace their whereabouts, and in some cases it has unfortunately been impossible to secure the loan of important examples. It may be of interest to give a brief resumé of the art of miniature painting in England, and its importance in relation to the rise of art in this country.

English art began in portraiture. We trace in these earliest efforts the desire which has always existed to gratify affection or to perpetuate the memory of distinguished men, and since the days of Elizabeth the art has been cultivated. The first Englishman who attained a distinction which has survived to our own day was Nicholas Hilliard (1547-1619). The esteem of his countrymen is testified by Dr. Donne, who said :—

> "An eye or hand
> By Hilliard drawn, is worth a historye
> By a worse painter made."

Hilliard was followed by another Englishman, Isaac Oliver (1556-1617), who, if not his pupil, owed much to his friendly instruction. In the reign of James I, Peter Oliver (*circa* 1601-1660), the son of Isaac, maintained the succession of native miniaturists with great talent. Contemporary with him was John Hoskin and his nephews and pupils Alexander and Samuel Cooper (1609-1672). In the latter artist we see the greatest master of the art that the century produced. With the foundation of the Royal Academy a new phase of art commenced, and the only two miniaturists who were elected foundation members were Jeremiah Meyer (1735-1789) and Nathaniel Hone. Samuel Shelley had a marked feature in his fondness for delineating two persons on one miniature.

One of the most prolific workers of this wonderful period was Sir George Engleheart (1752-1829), whose miniatures are frequently attributed to Cosway, who with his two pupils, the Plimers, stand at the head of 18th century art. Cosway was born about 1742. In 1769 he was a student of the Royal Academy and rapidly rose to eminence. In 1770 he was elected an Associate, and an Academician the following year. His miniatures are endowed with unaffected grace and dignity. Andrew Plimer was born in 1763, and Nathaniel his elder brother in 1757. Their work is considered much more stippling in character than that of their master. From the time of Andrew Robertson (1777-1845) there was a perceptible decline in the art, and the last miniature painter of repute was Sir William C. Ross, who when scarcely sixteen exhibited at the Academy. Photography was now rapidly taking the place of miniature painting, and on the death of Ross this beautiful art gave way to its mechanical substitute.

Miniatures, etc.

The miniatures, etc., are arranged as far as possible in chronological order.

The portraits are described under three sizes, viz:—"Bust"—the head and shoulders; "Half length"—to the waist; "Three-quarter length"—to the knee and below.

The terms "to right" and "to left," and "on right," "on left," in all descriptions, denotes the right and left of the spectator.

In the sizes of the miniatures the height is always placed before the width.

147. Elizabeth Butler, Countess of Chesterfield. By Sir Peter Lely. Half-length, three-quarter face to right, and looking towards spectator; hair curling over forehead and sides of face; brown low necked bodice, with brooch in centre; pearl necklace. Dark brown background. On panel, oils, $5\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{8}$ in.

Elizabeth Butler, Countess of Chesterfield, was eldest daughter of James, Duke of Ormond, and second wife to Philip Stanhope, second Earl of Chesterfield (who descended from a long line of Nottinghamshire ancestry). She died in 1665.

Sir Peter Lely, born 1618. He studied under Pieter Franz de Grebber, at Haarlem, for about two years. On the death of Van Dyck in 1640, he determined to visit England, where he arrived the following year. He first painted landscapes with historical figures; but finding that portrait painting was more encouraged here than any other branch of art, he devoted himself to it, imitating the style of Van Dyck. At the marriage of the Prince of Orange with the Princess Mary in 1643, he was presented to Charles I., and painted his portrait, and those of William and the Princess. He remained in England during the Commonwealth, and painted the portrait of Cromwell. At the Restoration, Charles II. appointed him his principal painter, and made him a baronet (1679-80). From 1662 to his death he lived in the Piazza, Covent Garden. He was seized with apoplexy while painting the portrait of the Duchess of Somerset. He died 1680, and was buried by torchlight in the Church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, where his bust by Grinling Gibbons was destroyed by fire in 1795.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

148. Queen Anne. By Von Smit. Half-length, nearly full face to right, looking towards spectator; white low necked bodice; blue and red drapery; deep belt round waist, embroidered, and jewel in centre; fastened with sash, bow to left; whole within escutcheon ornamented with flowers and insects in natural colours. Dark grey background. On paper, water colours, 30 × 28 in.

Queen Anne, born at St. James's Palace, 1665, was the last reigning Sovereign of the Stuart Dynasty; second daughter of James, Duke of York, and Anne Hyde; married at St. James's, to George, Prince of Denmark, 1683. Succeeded to the throne 1702. She survived her husband nearly six years, and died at Kensington 1714.

It is recorded that in 1688, the year of the great Revolution, that the Earl of Devonshire and other noblemen met at Nottingham Castle, to concert measures for the support of William of Orange. The Prince of Orange was sent for, and the inhabitants of Nottingham declared for a free Parliament. The Princess Anne, attended by the ladies Churchill and Berkeley, and the Bishop of London, arrived at the Castle, where she sought refuge from the indignities to which she had been exposed at her father's court, and after staying several days left the Castle to join her brother-in-law, William of Orange.

Lent by Mr. William Bradshaw.

149. Mundy Musters. By Sir Godfrey Kneller. On Ivory.

Mundy Musters married in 1707 Miss Elizabeth Sherwyn, a co-heiress, and was succeeded by his son Mundy Musters, who was High Sheriff of Nottingham in 1753.

See Biographical Note to No. 150.

Sir Godfrey Kneller, Bart., a portrait painter, was born at Lübeck, in 1646. He early displayed a strong leaning to art, which his father encouraged, and he was sent to Amsterdam, where he entered the school of Rembrandt, and afterwards studied under Ferdinand Bol. In 1672 he went to Rome, where he became a pupil of Carlo Maratti and Bernini, and began to acquire some fame as a painter of historical subjects. He afterwards went to Venice, where he was well received by the principal families, whose portraits he painted, particularly Cardinal Bassadonna. On his return from Italy, he dwelt some time in Hamburg, but in 1674 he was induced by a Hamburg merchant to try his fortune in London, where he eventually settled, enjoyed an unrivalled reputation as a portrait painter, and amassed a considerable fortune. Walpole mentions that Charles II., to save himself trouble, sat to Kneller and Lely at the same time, and that Kneller's picture was finished by the time that Lely's was dead coloured only. He was knighted in 1692, and created a baronet 1715. He died at Twickenham in 1723, and was buried in the Church there, whilst a monument was erected to him in Westminster Abbey, with an epitaph by Pope.

Lent by Mrs. Chaworth Musters.

150. Mrs. Mundy Musters. Artist unknown. On copper.

Mrs. Mundy Musters, *née* Miss Elizabeth Sherwyn, was a niece of Sir Charles Thorold, Alderman of London. She married Mr. Mundy Musters of Colwick, 1707. (See Biographical note to No. 149).

Lent by Mrs. Chaworth Musters.

151. John Musters. Artist unknown. On porcelain.

John Musters of Colwick Hall was born in 1753. He married in 1774 Miss Sophia Heywood. For thirty-five years he kept hounds in Nottinghamshire, and was a friend and pupil of the celebrated Hugo Meynell. When the General Hospital, Nottingham, was opened on September 28th, 1782, for the admission of patients, the Mayor and Corporation with friends of the Charity went in procession to St. Mary's Church and in the evening a public dinner was given at Thurland Hall. The Stewards of the day, including John Musters, were presented with the freedom of the town in consideration of their noble and generous support of the charity. He died in 1827.

Lent by Mrs. Chaworth Musters.

152. John Storer, M.D., F.R.S. By W. Corden. Three-quarter length, nearly full face, to left; seated; looking towards spectator; right hand resting on knee; left elbow on table, book in hand; black coat, white cravat, and wig; draped background on right; base of column to left. On porcelain, oils, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{5}{8}$ in.

John Storer, M.D., F.R.S., of Nottingham, son of the Rev. John Storer, incumbent of Fossoway, County Kinross, was born July, 1747. He took a leading part in the formation of the Nottingham General Hospital, of which Institution he was appointed consulting physician extraordinary for life. He was also the first President of the Nottingham Subscription Library, (1816-1819). A portrait of him was painted for the proprietors by Thomas Barber (native of Nottingham, a portrait painter of repute), and now hangs on the staircase at Bromley House. He died at his residence, Lenton Firs, the 17th of September, 1837, and was buried at Hawkesworth. He left an only son, the Rev. John Storer, M.A., rector of Hawkesworth, born 1782, who, by his wife Esther, only child of the Rev. George Staunton Brough, rector of Staunton and Wollaton, had issue the Rev. John Storer, M.A., J.P., late rector of Hawkesworth, and of Combe Court, Surrey, born August, 1811; Charles Storer, M.D., of Lowdham Grange, Notts., born 1813, died 1891; George Storer of Thoroton Hall, Notts., M.P. for South Notts., 1874, died March, 1888.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

153. David Love. By R. Huskinson. Three-quarter length, looking toward spectator; holding papers (doubtless intended for ballads) in right and left hand. Brown coat, white cravat, tall beaver hat. Study in water colours, for portrait in oils, now in the possession of Mr. T. Wood, of Nottingham, $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{7}{8}$ in.

David Love was born 1750, at Torriburn, on the Forth, Scotland. He was brought up as a miner in the Dundonald Collieries, Curlross, but afterwards enlisted in the Duke of Buccleugh's Regiment of South Fencibles. On giving up the duties of military life, he took to travelling through the various parts of England and Scotland with stationery and books. Eventually he settled in Nottingham, and possessing a facility in extemporising rhymes, he gained his livelihood for many years by

seizing upon the local topic of the hour, and making it the subject of a ballad, "all," as he was accustomed to say, "of his own composing." These compositions were very numerous, and enjoyed at times great popularity. In his humorous description of his marriage to his third wife (Elizabeth Laming) at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, on May 21st, 1810, he says:

"When to Nottingham I came,
I found it was a place of fame;
This place I loved exceedingly well,
And here I many books did sell.

* * * *

Hundreds of folks in the church-yard,
All waiting for our coming there;
This funny wedding all to see,
Surprised our wedding folks and me."

His "Child Dream" is a poem of sufficient merit to secure his memory a sincere regard. He published his own "Life Adventures and Experiences," which went through five large editions. He died at Nottingham, 12th June, 1827, and was buried in St. Mary's Churchyard.

R. Huskinson was born at Langar, near Nottingham, at the beginning of this century, and came of an old English family. For some time he lived in Nottingham, but afterwards went to London. He was a portrait painter of considerable reputation in his day. In 1832 Huskinson exhibited at the Royal Academy. He did not live long to develop his talent, and died in London about 1840.

Lent by Mr. G. Harry Wallis, F.S.A.

154. Thomas Webb Edge. By Hobson. Forming pendant.

Thomas Webb, born 7th April, 1756, was the son of John Webb, of Sherbourne, and Margaret, daughter of Ralph Edge, of Strelley. He succeeded his grandfather in 1766. On attaining his majority in 1777, he assumed, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, Ralph Edge, the additional surname and arms of Edge, which were duly confirmed to him and his issue by royal licence dated 9th May, 1804. He was High Sheriff of Nottingham in 1804. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Hurt, of Alderwasley, Derbyshire, on May 24th, 1785. Died in London, June 21st, 1819.

Lent by Mr. T. L. K. Edge.

155. Elizabeth (wife of Thomas Webb Edge, of Strelley). By Hobson. In bracelet.

Elizabeth, fifth daughter of Francis Hurt, of Alderwasley, was born December 4th, 1759. She married Thomas Webb Edge, of Strelley, on May 24th, 1785, and died May 7th, 1803.

See Biographical Note to No. 154.

Lent by Mr. T. L. K. Edge.

156. Colonel Thomas Charlton. Artist unknown. Bust, three-quarter face; in military costume; brown background. On porcelain, oils, $1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Thomas Charlton, of Chilwell, born 1757, died 1808. Lieut. Col. in Nottinghamshire Militia, and Major in Lord Middleton's Corps of Wollaton Volunteers.

Lent by Mr. G. N. Charlton, J.P.

157. John Girton Wilcockson. Artist unknown. Bust, three-quarter face, to right, looking towards spectator; white cravat, brown jacket; hair greased and powdered. Sky background. On ivory, oils, $2\frac{5}{8} \times 2$ in.

The subject of this portrait was in his 24th year when this miniature was executed.

John Girton Wilcockson, of Long Row, Nottingham, was the son of a wealthy gentleman in Spalding, Lincolnshire. Before his birth in 1778, his mother declared that in the event of a male child being born she would hate him. Soon after his birth, therefore, he was handed over to the care of a clergyman, by whom he was educated. He took a degree in medicine at Dublin, and eventually settled in Nottingham, where he set up as an apothecary on Long Row. He married Lucy Pinkney about 1804, and had four sons and two daughters. He was an ardent Whig and was the means of inducing Lord Denman to come forward at the Parliamentary Election of 1820, when he was returned for Nottingham, and continued to represent the town until 1826, when he withdrew in favour of Lord Rancliffe on whose retirement in 1830 he was re-elected, and represented Nottingham until his elevation to the Lord Chief Justiceship of the Court of King's Bench in 1832. Mr. Wilcockson died in 1847.

Lent by Mr. Bernard Wilcockson, B.A.

158. William Henry Wilcockson. Artist unknown. Bust, three-quarter face, to left, looking towards spectator; dark blue jacket, frill collar, draped column forming background on right; landscape to left. On ivory, in oils, $3 \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ in.

The subject of this portrait was eight years of age when this miniature was executed.

William Henry Wilcockson, youngest son of John Girton Wilcockson, was born 9th January, 1816. While running when a youth, he had the misfortune to fall and cut his right knee so badly on a sharp stone, that he was obliged to keep a recumbent position for three years, but was eventually cured by Dr. Alexander Manson. After a succession of accidents in later life, he lost his leg. He entered the Nottingham and Notts Bank in 1834, the first year it was established, as Junior Clerk. In 1847, he married Maria Lister White, daughter of the Rev. Henry White, M.A., of Kew, Surrey. On the 20th January, he was appointed Manager of the Worksop Branch of the Nottingham and Notts Bank, and on 4th July, 1857, upon Mr. T. H. Smith becoming incapacitated from fulfilling his duties, Mr. Wilcockson was transferred to Nottingham, and appointed General Manager, a position he filled for thirty years. After his resignation in 1887 he was presented with a testimonial and 500 guineas and also given a seat upon the Board of Directors. On the 22nd of November in the same year he died suddenly at his residence, Tattershall Corner, The Park. He was a gentleman widely known and respected, esteemed alike for his shrewdness in commercial matters, and his agreeable social qualities. Mr. Wilcockson was an earnest and zealous Churchman and took an active part in promoting Church work

in Nottingham, and the district. He started the first surpliced choir at St. Stephen's, Sneinton, where he played the organ for several years, and when the stalls were removed from St. Mary's Choir, and placed in the Churchyard, he bought them and presented them to Sneinton Church.

Lent by Mr. Bernard Wilcockson, B.A.

159. Mrs. Elizabeth White. Artist unknown. Bust, three-quarter face, to left, looking towards spectator; low white bodice, short sleeves. On ivory, oils, 3 x 2½ in.

Mrs. Elizabeth White, wife of the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Kew, Surrey. Mother of Mrs. W. H. Wilcockson.

See Biographical Note to No. 158.

Lent by Mr. Bernard Wilcockson, B.A.

160. Mrs. Gammar. Artist unknown. Bust, nearly full face, to right; white low bodice, brooch in centre, short sleeves. Light brown background. On ivory, in oils, 3 x 2⅛ in.

Mrs. Gammar, great aunt of Mr. W. H. Wilcockson.

See Biographical Note to No. 158.

Lent by Mr. Bernard Wilcockson, B.A.

161. Captain Green, R.N. Artist unknown. Bust, three-quarter face, to right; scarlet tunic, white facings, high collar, open in centre, showing stock. Sky background. On ivory, in oils, 3 x 2½ in.

Captain Green, R.N., native of Nottingham. Great uncle of Mr. W. H. Wilcockson.

See Biographical Note to No. 158.

Lent by Mr. Bernard Wilcockson, B.A.

162. Henry Kirke White. Artist unknown. Bust, profile to left; long hair, double-breasted coat, buttoned. On paper, India ink, 3½ x 3. The following is written underneath the drawing, "Henry Kirk White, obit Oct^br 19th, 1806, æt 21 years."

Henry Kirke White, son of John and Mary White, who resided in Exchange Alley, was born March 21st, 1785. His mother belonged to a Staffordshire family, named Neville, who possessed refinement and culture. Henry inherited this love for knowledge, and at the age of three he was sent to the school of the Rev. John Blanchard in Parliament Street. He was afterwards removed to that of Mr. Henry Shipley, where his mind received proper development. Being of too

weakly a constitution to follow his father's occupation as a butcher, Kirke White was removed at the age of fourteen from school to a stocking-loom, to learn the business of a hosier. The loom was altogether uncongenial to him, and in 1802 he was articled to Messrs. Coldham & Enfield, attorneys and town clerks of Nottingham. Eagerly bent on the acquisition of knowledge, he studied not only Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, but also chemistry and natural philosophy, to which were added the accomplishments of music and drawing. In his fifteenth year he had become a contributor to various periodical publications, and, with the encouragement of Mr. Capel Loft and Mr. Thomas Hill, the editor of *The Monthly Mirror,* he published in 1802 his "Clifton Grove" and other poems, which met with harsh criticism in *The Monthly Review,* and in one of his letters he says: "This review goes before me wherever I turn my steps; it haunts me incessantly." By good fortune, the poems came to the hands of Southey, who judged them more favourably, and considered them "to discover true marks of genius." He wrote a letter of encouragement and advice to Kirke White, which greatly healed the poet's wounded feelings. His advancement to the bar, to which he had aspired, seemed prohibited by a natural deafness, which appeared immovable. He now turned his thoughts and wishes to Cambridge, and through the assistance and encouragement of the Rev. Mr. Dashwood, curate of St. Mary's, Nottingham, and Mr. Wilberforce, he was admitted a student of St. John's College, Cambridge. Here the ardour with which Kirke White pursued his studies overtaxed his delicate frame. His health declined, and he died at Cambridge October 10th, 1806, at the early age of twenty-one. A memorial in marble by Francis Chantrey, R.A., was erected to his memory in the Church of All Saints, Cambridge, at the expense of Mr. Boott, a native of the United States of America. There is also a bas-relief in marble of the poet, and a stained glass window in Wilford Church. The latter was erected by public subscription.

Lent by Mr. F. W. Dobson.

163. John Michael Fellows. Artist unknown. Profile bust, to left; black coat, white cravat. On paper, water-colours, 3 × 2¼ in.

John Michael Fellows, of Risley, born 1787, was the eldest son of John Fellows, of High Pavement, Nottingham. He was Sheriff of Nottingham in 1813. Died 1854.

Lent by Mr. George Fellows, J.P.

164. Alfred Thomas Fellows. By F. Haynes. Half-length figure, seated; three-quarter face, to left; black coat, flower in buttonhole, black and white tie. Sky background. On ivory, in oils, 2 × 1½ in.

Alfred Thomas Fellows, of Beeston Fields, born 1790, was the second son of John Fellows, High Pavement, Nottingham, and principal in the banking firm of Hart, Fellows & Co., Bridlesmith Gate. In 1817 he filled the office of Sheriff with Mr. C. Huish. He was Treasurer of the County of Nottingham, and to the Corporation during a period of twenty-six years (1836-62). He died October 9th, 1862.

Under the Charter of Henry VI, the government was vested in a Mayor, Recorder, Deputy Recorder, two Sheriffs, six Aldermen, and

eighteen senior and six junior Common Councilmen, assisted by a Town Clerk, two Chamberlains, two Coroners, two Bridgemasters, and subordinate officers, and so continued until the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill, in 1835.

Lent by Mr. George Fellows, J.P.

165. James Fellows. Artist unknown. Bust, profile to left; black coat, yellow cravat. On paper, water colours, $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ in.

James Fellows, fourth son of John Fellows, of High Pavement, Nottingham, born 1792, was Sheriff of Nottingham with F. Hart, Jnr. in 1824. He died in 1833.

Lent by Mr. George Fellows, J.P.

166. Charles Fellows (afterwards Sir Charles Fellows, Kt. Artist unknown. Bust, profile to left; black coat, white cravat. On paper, water colours, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{5}{8}$ in.

Sir Charles Fellows was the youngest son of John Fellows, of High Pavement, Nottingham. He was born in 1799, and married the only daughter of Francis Hart, of Nottingham. In 1838, he published his "Journal of an Excursion in Asia Minor," an account of his travels in the interior of that country, where he had gone to search for antiquities, especially sculpture. In exploring the sides of the river Xanthus, he discovered numerous architectural remains, and beautiful sculptures of which he made drawings for his book, and which he received permission from the Sultan to remove to Rhodes. An expedition was afterwards sent out under Mr. Fellows to bring these remains to London, and they were placed in the "Lycian Room" of the British Museum. In 1841, he wrote "Journal of my Second Excursion in Asia Minor," and was also the author of several other valuable works on the monuments, coins, and history of that district. He was knighted in 1845, and died at his house in Montague Place, Russell Square, London, Nov. 8th, 1860.

Lent by Mr. George Fellows, J.P.

167. Alice Isabel, and Nicholas John Charlton. Artist unknown. Busts of two children, girl on left, three-quarter face, to right; low necked dress, hands clasped, and holding sprig of flowers. Boy on right, blue jacket, looking towards spectator, body turned to left. Landscape background. On ivory, oils. $2\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Nicholas John Charlton, of Chilwell, son of the late Mr. Thomas Broughton Charlton, born September 21st, 1847. Married firstly in 1872, Nannette Fanny, daughter of Mr. J. C. Athorpe, of Dinnington Hall, Yorks., who died in 1874. He married secondly, in 1885, the Hon. Helen Scarlett, daughter of the third Lord Abinger, C.B. He was at one time magistrate for Notts., and Captain in South Notts. Yeomanry. He was well known as a daring rider, and devoted to fox hunting. He died June 15th, 1892.

Alice Isabel, second daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Broughton Charlton, married in 1871, L. L. A. Wise of Clayton Hall, Stafford.

Lent by Mr. G. N. Charlton, J.P.

168. Colonel John Stanford Elliott. Half-length, three-quarter face to left; scarlet military tunic, with epaulettes, yellow facings. On panel, in oils. Size $6\frac{1}{2}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$. Artist unknown.

John Stanford Elliott was born 1757, and at one time occupied Stanford House in Castle Gate. He took the greatest possible interest in the Nottingham Volunteers, in which regiment he was for some time Colonel. He resigned the command on June 6th, 1808, through ill-health, and was succeeded by Ichabod Wright, of Mapperley Hall. He died on June 6th, 1823.

In the "Title of Mrs. Eliza Rawson to a capital messuage or mansion house situate in Castle Gate, Nottingham," (now in the possession of Mr. J. Spendlove, of Stanford House, Castle Gate,) is the following paragraph:—"14th November, 1796, license granted by His Majesty King George 3rd to William Elliott Stanford Elliott, and John Stanford Elliott, to take and use the surname of 'Elliott.'"

Lent by the Committee of the Bromley House Library.

169. Richmond Erskine. Half-length figure; profile bust to left; wig; double breasted coat, unbuttoned; cravat; blue background. On paper, oval, water colours and charcoal, by Thomas Gainsborough, R.A. Size $5\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{3}{8}$.

Richmond Erskine, of York, relative of Thomas Lord Erskine (Lord Chancellor in the "Coalition Ministry of all the Talents" 1806, under Grenville, and youngest son of the tenth Earl of Buchan, born 1750 died 1823), married Miss Skipwith, of York.

Thomas Gainsborough was born at Sudbury, in Suffolk, in the spring of 1727. After evincing a decided ability for landscape painting, by his unaided attempts from nature, he left Sudbury for London when he was fourteen years of age, and became the pupil first of Gravelot, the engraver; then of Francis Hayman, at that time a painter of repute, Gainsborough set up as a portrait and landscape painter in Hatton Garden, but without success, and after four years' residence in the Metropolis, he returned to his native place, When still a youth he married Margaret Burr, a young lady of some fortune, and settled at Ipswich. One of his first pictures which attracted notice was a view of Landguard Fort, of which there is a print by Major; the picture has perished. His reputation extending, he settled in 1760 in Bath, as a more suitable field for the exercise of his abilities. At Bath he was busily engaged with portraiture, which subsequently occupied the greater part of his time. In 1774 he removed to London and rented a portion of Schomberg House, Pall Mall; from this period his reputation was such that he was considered at the same time the rival of Sir Joshua Reynolds in portrait, and of Wilson in landscape painting. In 1779 he was at the height of his fame; all the eminent men of the day sat to him, and he was the favourite painter of the King and Royal Family. He was one of the original members of the Royal Academy, and sent pictures to its exhibitions from the commencement of 1769, but ceased to contribute after 1783. He exhibited altogether ninety-six works at the Academy. He died in London, August 2nd 1788, and was buried in Kew churchyard. Gainsborough is said never to have put his name to any picture. He

will always occupy one of the highest places in the English school, whether as a portrait or landscape painter. The principal features in his character were his kindness and his passionate love of music.

Lent by Mr. C. Hawley Torr.

170. Mrs. Richmond Erskine (née Skipwith). Half-length figure, profile to left; light blue low bodice, edged with lace, arm by side; background on right, in charcoal. On paper, oval, water-colours and charcoal. By Thomas Gainsborough, R.A. The following is written on the back of the portrait:—"Mrs. Erskine, York, Mrs. Clay's sister, 1780." Size $5\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Mrs. Richmond Erskine, of York, a sister of the mother of the Misses Clay. (See Biographical Sketch to No. 171 and 172.)

Lent by Mr. C. Hawley Torr.

171. Fanny Clay. Bust, nearly full face to right, looking towards spectator, low blue bodice, edged with lace, light brown hair, with curls over forehead. On ivory, oval, oils. Artist unknown. Size $1\frac{7}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Fanny Clay, mother of Mr. Alderman Douglas J. Patterson, of Mansfield, and the late Mrs. Helen Ann Torr (who was the foundress of the Nottingham and Notts. Branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in 1870), formerly resided in Hounds Gate, Nottingham. Walter Merrey, the eminent numismatist, married into the Clay family. He was first apprenticed to a surgeon in Nottingham. His master, however, dying shortly after, he was then apprenticed to a gentleman who followed the business of hosier. Mr. Merrey resided in Castle Gate for many years, where he died in 1799. He had a great knowledge of ancient coins and medals, a large collection of which he made for his own curiosity. In 1714 he published a treatise on the English coins from the earliest period of authentic record to that time. This book also contains observations on the ancient Roman coinage, and as a book of reference its reputation has extended to the present time.

Lent by Mr. C. Hawley Torr.

172. Elizabeth Clay. Bust, nearly full face to right. Low bodice, edged with dark blue lace, dark hair, with curls over forehead; green background. On ivory, oval, oils. Artist unknown. Size 2 x $1\frac{5}{8}$.

Elizabeth Clay, twin sister of Fanny Clay. (See Biographical Sketch No. 171.)

Lent by Mr. C. Hawley Torr.

173. Thomas Bailey. Half-length figure, three-quarter face to right, seated, light brown coat, striped waistcoat. On panel, oils. By R. Huskinson. Size $6\frac{1}{2}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Thomas Bailey, born in Nottingham, July 31st, 1785, was descended from a family for many generations connected with the town. His education was received partly at a day school in Nottingham, and partly at a boarding school in Gillingham, Yorks. On his return from this place he was instructed by his father in the great local trade of the town, and in the particular branch of which—silk hosiery—Mr. Bailey, senr., was one of the principal manufacturers. The latter, however, was appointed Governor of the Town Gaol, an office which he held for twenty years. He would by no means permit the cares and obligations of business unduly to interfere with what he held to be the more important duties incumbent upon all, of developing the mental faculties of the individual, and assisting according to every one's ability, in the moral and social improvement of mankind. In 1836, he was chosen under the Municipal Reform Act, and for seven years was an active member of the Town Council. Mr. Bailey was an able politician, and the fact that he could utter his thoughts in forcible and eloquent lauguage at public gatherings further tended to make him a man of mark in his native town. Having become, in 1830, connected by ties of property, and shortly afterwards by residence with the village of Basford where he had purchased an old mansion surrounded by gardens, etc., he settled with his family and belongings, and divided his time by gardening and intellectual pursuits. He assisted in the formation of a Citizen's Library and Mechanics' Institution, and started a small village library at Basford, giving three hundred volumes, and frequently delivering lectures and discourses, which were highly valued by his hearers. In 1845, he became proprietor by purchase of the *Nottingham Mercury*, which he used as an organ to set forth his views, local and imperial, political, social, and economical, and partly as a promising commercial venture. In the latter object it was ultimately a failure, and the editor-proprietor was forced to abandon it in 1852. Many and varied were the publications Mr. Bailey gave to the world, both in poetry and prose. Of the former, the first was published in 1820, "What is life?" 1824 "The Carnival of Death;" three years later, "Ireton," (suggested by an excursion to Attenborough one afternoon,) which he dedicated to Lord John Russell. In 1836 appeared his most generally interesting, and at the same time widely appreciative work, a miscellany of poetry and prose entitled "Recreations in Retirement," and in 1852, "The Advent of Charity;" but his most important work, as it is generally considered, is "The Annals of Nottinghamshire." He died at Basford on October 23rd, 1856. He married twice; first, Marie Anne Taylor, who died in her twenty-seventh year, leaving a family of three daughters and one son, and secondly, some seven years afterwards, Katherine Carver, of Broughton Astley, Leicestershire, who surviving him four years, died also at Basford in 1860.

Lent by Mr. Philip James Bailey.

174. Thomas Bailey. Half-length figure, three-quarter face, looking towards spectator, black coat, brown waistcoat, white cravat. Daguerreotype,* coloured in oils. Artist unknown. Size 4½ x 3½

(See Biographical Sketch to No. 173).

Lent by Mr. Philip James Bailey.

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*Daguerreotype, from Daguerre of Paris, the inventor. A photographic process, by which the portrait is fixed on a chemically coated metallic plate solely by the action of the sun's actinic or chemical rays.

175. Philip James Bailey. Bust, three-quarter face to left, looking towards spectator. Scarlet gown (student's toga of the University of Glasgow). Green background. On ivory, oils. By F. Haynes.

Philip James Bailey, author of "Festus," was born at Nottingham on April 22nd, 1816. His father, Thomas Bailey (see biographical sketch to No. 173), recognised the early talent of his son, and encouraged him in his literary predilections by warm and earnest sympathy. His classical studies, in which he took a diligent and successful interest, were superintended by the Rev. B. Carpenter, Unitarian minister of Nottingham, but he matriculated in his sixteenth year as a student at Glasgow University, and his studies were determinately directed towards the great object of his life—the development of his faculties as a poet. In 1835, he became a member of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, choosing the legal profession, not from motives of ambition, but in consideration of its greater intellectual freedom. In 1840, he was called to the Bar. "Festus" first appeared in 1839, when the author was in his twenty-third year, but had been written a year or two earlier, and was at once acknowledged to be a great poem. "With a truth, force and simplicity seldom paralleled," says Dr. Westland Marston, "we have here disclosed the very inmost life of a sincere and energetic mind." The Rev. P. Landreth says, "There is no poem in any language which gives such a noble and striking idea of humanity." The poem is of world-wide fame, and has passed through numerous editions in England and America, and to its elaboration much of Mr. Bailey's life has been devoted. From 1864 to 1876 inclusive, he lived, with one or two considerable intervals—once for more than a twelvemonth—in Jersey, making excursions on different occasions to Switzerland; France, where he was on the outbreak of the Franco-German war; Italy, 1872, at the moment of the great eruption of Vesuvius in that year, and which he had the unique good fortune, poetically considered, to witness; and twice to Brittany and Pays Druidique, etc. His other works are "The Age; a Satire," published in 1858, and in 1861 his only prose composition appeared, "A brief political treatise relative to the International Policy of the Great Powers."

Lent by Mr. Philip James Bailey.

176. Mrs. Musters (Mary Anne Chaworth). On ivory. By Miss Knight.

Mary Anne Chaworth, born 1786, was the only daughter and heiress of George Chaworth, of Annesley Hall, Notts. It was early in 1803 that Byron, then studying at Harrow, met Miss Chaworth in London, and during the summer vacation of that year the young lord of Newstead resided with his mother in Nottingham, the Abbey at that time being let to Lord Grey de Ruthven. The tenant of Byron's ancestral hall was very indulgent to the lad, however, knowing his great love for the old abbey and its beautiful surroundings, he placed an apartment at Lord Byron's disposal. About three miles to the south-west of Newstead is Annesley Hall, embowered in trees itself, though its farther surroundings are well described in Byron's lines, commencing—

Hills of Annesley! bleak and barren.

The Chaworths and Byrons had long been the principal landowners in Nottinghamshire, and the two families had years before been brought into relationship, which gave an additional interest to his passion. A

historical duel is associated with the two names, Byron's grand-uncle having in 1765 killed Mr. Chaworth, the cousin of Mary's father, in a foolish encounter, for which he was subsequently tried by the House of Lords and acquitted. During the vacation of 1803 he took full advantage of the invitation to occupy a chamber at Newstead, to be within easy distance of Annesley, where he walked day after day to enjoy the society of one who cared for him but slightly. Byron's time at Annesley was mostly passed in riding with Miss Chaworth and her cousin, but his greatest delight was in listening to her playing the Welsh air, "Mary Anne." Miss Chaworth always seemed to regard him as a mere lad, and on overhearing her remark to her maid, "Do you think I could care anything for that lame boy?" Byron was wounded to the heart. He fled from Annesley, though late at night, and never stopped until he reached Newstead. A year later the pair met to take farewell on the hill of Annesley, an incident he has commemorated in two short stanzas. "The next time I see you," said Byron, in parting with Miss Chaworth, "I suppose you will be Mrs. Musters," and she answered, "I hope so." The marriage took place at Colwick in August, 1805, and Byron was long haunted by a loss which he has made the subject of many of his verses. In 1807 he sent to Mrs. Chaworth (her husband, Mr. John Musters, of Colwick Hall, had agreed to assume her family name) the lines beginning—

"O had my fate been joined with thine."

In the following year Byron accepted an invitation to dine at Annesley. Amidst the tender recollections the passion was rekindled. Whilst seated by the object of his devotion, her infant daughter was brought into the room, and at the sight of the child Byron was visibly affected. In June he set sail to classic lands, which became the theme of his immortal poem.

On the occasion of his marriage with Miss Milbanke, Annesley, with its many associations was again recalled, and the romance of the story culminates in his touching and beautiful poem, "The Dream," written in 1816 at Diodati, as we are told, "amid a flood of tears." The errors and humiliations that followed Lord Byron's marriage gave additional effect to the remembrace of his early passion. and tormented him with the idea that had he been successful in his suit to the heiress of Annesley they might both have shared a happier fate. Mrs. Musters (her husband having again taken the patronymic Musters) had reason to regret her ehoice, and eventually the "the bright morning star of Annesley" passed under a cloud of mental darkness. In 1831 (the year of the great Reform Bill riots) she was at Colwick Hall, and the fright which she received, together with the shock to her delicate system, occasioned by hiding in the shrubbery to escape the violence of the rioters, doubtless brought about her death in the following year at Wiverton Hall.

Lent by Mrs. Chaworth Musters.

177. Mary Anne Chaworth. Bust, three-quarter face to right, white low necked bodice; hair curling over forehead; head turned slightly downwards; sky background, window frame to right and left. On ivory, oval, oils. Size $2\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$. Artist unknown. This miniature is reproduced in the "Life and Works of Lord Byron," Vol. I. published by Fullerton. Drawn from the original by F. Stone, and engraved by W.

Finden. Underneath the reproduction is the following: "Miss Chaworth when 17 years of age."

"She was his life
The ocean to the river of his thoughts."

(See Biographical Note to No. 176).

Lent by Mr. E. M. Kidd.

178. Mary Anne Chaworth. Bust, nearly full face, slightly to left; looking towards spectator; curly hair; white low bodice; short sleeves; jewels on right shoulder; blue drapery over left shoulder extending to right arm, fastened by a string of jewels; brown background. On ivory, oval, oils. Size 3 x 2⅜. Artist unknown.

(See Biographical Note to No. 176).

Lent by Mr. A. Abbott.

179. George Gordon, 6th Lord Byron. Artist unknown.

George Gordon, son of John Byron, a captain in the Guards, and Catherine Gordon, of Gight, a lady of considerable property in Aberdeenshire, was born at Holles Street, London, January 22nd, 1788. At the age of five, George Byron (for he did not inherit the title or estate until the death of his great-uncle, William Byron, in 1798) was sent to a small day school at Aberdeen. In the autumn of 1798, Byron and his mother set south, and finding the ancestral abbey half ruined and desolate, they migrated to Nottingham, where the child's first experience was a course of surgical torture. He was placed under a Mr. Lavender, who appears to have been an imposter. While in Nottingham he attended Mr. Gill's school at the top of St. James's Street (now known as "Newstead House"). During the year 1799, he made his first attempt to rhyme, but the poet himself dates his "first dash into poetry" a year later. Byron left for a private boarding school at Dulwich, and within two years was removed to Harrow. He spent his vacations at Nottingham, his mother living at this time in Pelham Street; Newstead being let to Lord Grey de Ruthven. It was in the year 1803 that Byron concelved an attachment to Miss Chaworth, which sank so deep in his mind as to give a colour to all his future life. The vacation of 1804 he passed at Southwell, to which place Mrs. Byron had removed from Nottingham, and the following year entered Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1806, Byron had printed (by Messrs. Ridge, of Newark,) for private circulation, the first issue of his "Hours of Idleness," and in March, 1807, these juvenile poems, still issuing from the local press, were given to the world, and the unfavourable criticism by Lord Broughton in the *Edinborough Review* appeared in 1808. Byron's coming of age on January 22nd, 1809, was celebrated at Newstead with festivities curtailed by his limited means. Referring to his embarrassment in a letter to his mother dated March 6th, 1809, Byron says "Newstead and I stand or fall together, I have now lived on the spot, I have fixed my heart upon it; and no pressure, present or future, shall induce me to barter the last vestige of our inheritance." On March 13th, Byron claimed his seat in the House of Peers, and a few days later his celebrated satire "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" (mostly written at Newstead) appeared before the public. Before he took leave of

England, Byron again retired to Newstead, where he invited some choice spirits to hold a few weeks' farewell revel. On his return to his native land, after two years spent abroad, he published the first two cantos of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," upon which he said he awoke one morning and found himself famous. On February 27th, Byron made a trial of his eloquence in the House of Peers. The subject of the debate was the "Nottingham Frame-breaking Bill." He became for a time the idol of society, and his popularity was enhanced by his subsequent poems and romantic career. He married Anne Isabella, only child of Sir Ralph Milbanke Noel, Bart., in January, 1815, and on December 10th, their daughter, Augusta Ada, was born. This union proved singularly infelicitious, and caused Byron to leave England the following year. He resided for some time in Switzerland, and afterwards at Venice and Pisa, where he joined Shelley and Leigh Hunt. It was during his absence abroad that Newstead was sold by Lord Byron to his old friend and school-fellow at Harrow, Colonel Wildman. Upon a revolt breaking out in Greece, he threw in his lot with the insurgents, and became one of their leaders. He died, however, of fever at Missolonghi on April 19th, 1824. The body was embalmed and conveyed to England. The remains arrived at Nottingham on July 15th, and were deposited in one of the rooms on the ground floor of the "Blackmoor's Head" in High Street. On the following morning, the Mayor and Corporation attended, and a long funeral procession left Nottingham for Hucknall Torkard Church, where the body was deposited in the family vault, beside that of his mother. A plain tablet, Grecian in character, was erected to his memory. In 1852, the body of Lord Byron's daughter, Ada, was placed in the vault near to the coffin of her father.

Lent by Mr. P. J. Cropper.

180. Miss Elizabeth Beauclerc. Half-length figure; nearly full face to right; yellow bodice; white shawl; cap with white frill; curly hair, long ringlets to shoulder; right hand uplifted and holding book, sky background. On ivory, oval, in oils. Size $4\frac{7}{8}$ x $3\frac{7}{8}$. Artist unknown.

Lent by Mr. F. W. Dobson.

181. Joseph Owencroft. Half-length, nearly full face to right; black coat; white cravat; playing violin; brown background. On cardboard, oils, by S. Cooper. Size $3\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$.

J. Owencroft was a musician of repute and for some years occupied a music warehouse on Angel Row, Nottingham. He was also the master of a dancing academy situated in Mount Street.

S. Cooper was born in Nottingham about 1810. He was a portrait painter of some distinction. He was of a generous and sympathetic nature and built the alms houses in Cooper Street, Nottingham for "Decayed Artists." In St. Peter's Church there is an interesting example of his work.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

182. Robert Cooke. Linen and woollen draper of Long Row, Nottingham. Bust, three-quarter face to right, looking towards spectator; dark curly hair; black coat; collar, and white frill. On ivory, oval. Artist unknown. Size $1\frac{5}{8}$ x $1\frac{3}{8}$.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

183. Alexander, 7th Earl of Leven and 6th of Melville. Bust, three-quarter face to right; blue jacket, gold buttons; lace frill; sky background. On ivory, oils. By Richard Cosway (1741-1821). Size $1\frac{7}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Alexander, 7th Earl of Leven and 6th of Melville, born November, 1749, married 1784, Jane, daughter of John Thornton, Esq., of Clapham. Lord Leven died in February, 1820. Two of their daughters were Lady Lucy Smith and Lady Jane Pym, both grandmothers of Francis Abel Smith.

Lent by Mr. F. Abel Smith.

184. Henry Smith, of Wilford, Notts. Half-length, seated; three-quarter face to left; black double breasted coat, white waistcoat; brown background. On ivory, oval, oils. Artist unknown. Size $3\frac{7}{8}$ x $2\frac{7}{8}$.

Henry Smith, of Wilford, Notts., third cousin of Samuel Smith, of Woodhall Park, Herts., born 1794; married Lady Lucy Leslie Melville, 1824; partner in the bank of Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co. for over fifty years. He died 1874.

Lent by Mr. F. Abel Smith.

185. Lady Lucy Smith. Half-length, seated, nearly full face to right; purple dress, full sleeves, white collar over shoulders; cap, fastened at side of face with ribbon; brown background. On ivory, oval, in oils. Artist unknown. Size $4\frac{7}{8}$ x $3\frac{7}{8}$.

Lady Lucy Smith, born 1794, daughter of the 10th Earl of Leven and Melville; married Henry Smith, of Wilford, Notts., 1824, (see No. 184); died 1865. Her remains were interred in the family vault in Wilford Church. Lady Lucy was distinguished for her many exemplary virtues and her extensive benevolence and kindly sympathy.

Lent by Mr. F. Abel Smith.

186. Elizabeth Mary Pym. Half-length, nearly full face to left. Blue bodice, lace round neck, pink bow in centre; light brown background. On ivory, oval, oils. Artist unknown.

Elizabeth Mary Pym, wife of Henry Abel Smith, and daughter of Francis and Lady Jane Pym, of the Hasells, Beds., born 1825, died 1877.

Lent by Mr. F. Abel Smith.

187. Jane Thornton, Countess of Leven and Melville. Half-length to left, nearly full face and looking towards spectator; low necked bodice; ermine over right arm; cap with long lace ends; white collar; chain round neck to waist band; column forming background on left, drapery on right, brown centre. On ivory, oils. Artist unknown. Size 4 x 3⅛.

Jane Thornton born February 11th, 1757; married 12th August, 1784, to Alexander, 7th Earl of Leven. She died 1818.

Lent by Mr. F. Abel Smith.

188. James Ashwell, M.A. Half-length figure; seated; nearly full face to right; looking towards spectator; double breasted coat, buttoned; white waistcoat; light brown trousers; frill front; left arm resting on back of chair, hand supporting head; grey background. On ivory, oils. Artist unknown. Size 5⅜ x 3¾.

James Ashwell, M.A., born at Nottingham, 1799. Engineer, and distinguished authority on railways. Died 1881.

Lent by Mr. Henry Ashwell.

189. Lady Byron. Half-length, nearly full face to left, looking towards spectator. Black dress, deep lace collar, lace cap, fastening under chin; grey background. On ivory, oils. Artist unknown. Size 2⅛ x 1¾.

(See Biographical Sketch to No. 194.)

Lent by Mr. Samuel Clements.

190. Rev. Richard Fry. Full length figure, profile to right, in the act of walking; stick in right hand; tall hat. Silhouette, Size 11¼ x 8⅞.

The Rev. Richard Fry, formerly minister of Coseley, Staffordshire, became co-pastor with the Rev. James Tayler, of the High Pavement Chapel, Nottingham, in 1812. In 1813 he settled at Kidderminster, where he died, 12th March, 1842.

Lent by the Wardens of the High Pavement Chapel, Nottingham.

191. Rev. Henry Turner. Bust, profile to left. Silhouette, Autograph at foot. Size 3½ x 2⅛.

Rev. Henry Turner was the son of the Rev. William Turner, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. He removed from Bradford to become co-pastor with the Rev. James Tayler, of the High Pavement Chapel, in 1817. Died at Nottingham, 31st January, 1822; buried in Lenton Priory Churchyard.

Lent by the Wardens of the High Pavement Chapel, Nottingham.

192. The Rev. James Tayler. Bust, profile to left. Silhouette. Size 3 x 2¼.

Rev. James Tayler, born 1765; educated partly at New College, Hackney, under Belsham and the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, and partly under Dr. Kippis. He removed from St. Thomas's, Southwark, to become Minister of the High Pavement Chapel in 1802, where he remained until his death, on 15th May, 1831. Buried in St. Mary's Churchyard.

Lent by Mr. J. C. Warren, M.A.

193. Lord Byron. Silhouette in bronze and gold, oval. Executed in 1823, by Foster, of Derby.

(See Biographical Sketch to No. 179.)

Lent by Mr. Henry Hill, J.P.

194. Lady Byron. Silhouette in bronze and gold, oval. Executed in 1823, by Foster, of Derby.

Lady Byron, wife of the poet, and daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke Noel, Bart., was born in 1792. Her childhood was spent for the most part at Seaham, in Durham, where her father's estate was situated, and for which place she preserved much love up to her latest years. She was reared with great care, and was for the period in which she lived, well educated. In Lord Byron's diary, kept by him in 1814, he says, "A wife would be the salvation of me," and in 1814, yielding to the advice of his friends, he made an offer of marriage to Miss Milbanke, and was accepted. The young lady was a great heiress in prospect, but at the time of her marriage (January 2nd, 1815,) was possessed of little money. During the first twelve months of their married life Byron was constantly harassed by his creditors. On the 10th December, 1815, their daughter Ada was born. A letter to Mr, Moore to acquaint him of this event seemed to breathe throughout its whole contents such an air of despondency that his friend was induced to address to him a letter of general reproach. In January, 1816, the storm which had been secretly gathering broke. Five weeks after her daughter's birth, Lady Byron left home to pay a visit to her parents at Kirkby Mallory, in Leicestershire. She parted from her husband with the greatest kindness, and on her journey she wrote him a letter full of affection. Shortly afterwards he was informed, first by her father, and then by herself that she would return to him no more. The cause of the separation has never been explained. Byron, though he complained bitterly of his wife's parents, never blamed her; and to the last day of his life was ready for a reconciliation. From the time of her separation Lady Byron seems to have lived to benefit mankind. Among the multitude of ways in which she did good, the chief and best way was by instituting and encouraging popular education. On the death of her only daughter Ada (Lady Lovelace) Lady Byron devoted her remaining years to her grandchildren. After a long period of ill-health she died in 1860.

Portraits of Lady Byron are exceedingly rare. In the National Portrait Gallery is an interesting example in the collective portraits of the "Convention of the Anti-Slavery Society held in London at the Freemasons' Hall, June, 1840." This picture, by Benjamin Robert Haydon, contains 130 portraits.

Lent by Mr. Henry Hill, J.P.

195. Robert Goodacre, Senr. Bust, profile looking to left. Silhouette, India ink, by Newell.

Robert Goodacre was the eldest son of William Elsey Goodacre, of Long Clawson, Leicestershire, where he was born May 7th, 1777. He was married three times. His first wife was Ann Cokayne, youngest daughter of Thomas Cokayne, of Nottingham. For his second wife he married her elder sister, and for his third wife he married Hannah, daughter of Theodore and Mary Silverwood, of Gainsborough. On Monday, October 9th, 1797, Robert Goodacre commenced his career as a schoolmaster in Parliament Street, Nottingham, and in 1807 founded the Standard Hill Academy. On July 26th, 1820, he was admitted and sworn a burgess of the town of Nottingham. He was "Twenty Two Years a Teacher of Youth in this town, and he trained for active life two thousand of the then rising generation." Having been for some time engaged in the construction of an extensive and original apparatus illustrative of the science of astronomy, he made his first appearanee as a public lecturer at Bradford, in Yorkshire, in September, 1821. He then lectured in Nottingham and London. In the latter end of 1823 he embarked for the United States of America, where, during a period of nearly four years, he visited and lectured in every town of any size and importance. On his return to this country, he completed the tour of England, visited the Channel Islands and France, accompanied by his daughter, and had nearly made the circuit of Scotland when increasing malady interrupted him in the midst of several engagements in Edinburgh, where after a little more than a fortnight's confinement, he died on Wednesday, November 25th, 1835. His remains were interred at Edinburgh on the following Monday. He published numerous educational works, and his "Arithmetic" passed through many editions.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

196. Robert Goodacre, Senr. Bust, profile to right. Silhouette. By Hanks of New Orleans.

(See Biographical Note to No. 195).

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

197. Mrs. Robert Goodacre. Three-quarter figure to left, profile, embroidered collar; cap, fastening under chin. Silhouette. Size $3\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{3}{4}$.

Mrs. Robert Goodacre, second wife of Robert Goodacre, founder of Standard Hill Academy, Nottingham, (see Biographical Note to No. 195) eldest daughter of Thomas Cokayne and his wife Sarah Halford of Nottingham, was married January 1st, 1802. She had two sons, Robert and William, and a daughter. She died January 22nd, 1808. Robert the elder son was born October 2nd, 1802. When his father (accompanied by his younger son William) left Nottingham to lecture in America, he succeeded to the School on Standard Hill, but gave it up after four years, and was for about twenty years editor of the *Nottingham Review*. He was for some time clerk to the Lincoln Board of Guardians from which City he corresponded for the *Nottingham Journal*. In July, 1848 he went to Paris, and on July 20th left Havre for New York. During his stay in America Mr. Goodacre discharged the duties of correspondent to the *Nottingham Journal*. He was well versed in languages and at the time of his death, which took place in New York, January 18th, 1864, he was making progress with a new Spanish and English dictionary.

Lent by Mrs. Clara Edminson.

198. William Henry Wilcockson. Three-quarter length, profile to right, long hair; coat unbuttoned; hands loosely clasped in front. Silhouette, outlined, and lights added, in gold. On paper. Size $5\frac{5}{8}$ x $4\frac{1}{8}$.

(See Biographical Note to No. 158).

Lent by Mr. Bernard Wilcockson, B.A.

199. Hawksley Hall. Three-quarter length, profile to left, cravat, coat buttoned. Silhouette, outlined and lights added in gold. Size $5\frac{5}{8}$ x $4\frac{1}{8}$.

Hawksley Hall, now living at West Gate, Mansfield, son of John Hall, wine merchant, Long Row, Nottingham.

Lent by Mr. Bernard Wilcockson, B.A.

200. Thomas Frederick Smith, M.A. Three-quarter length, profile to right, Oxford (M.A.) hood over coat, white cravat. Silhouette. Size $5\frac{5}{8}$ x $4\frac{1}{8}$.

Thomas Frederick Smith, M.A., born *circa* 1819, a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, son of Mr. Thomas Hollins Smith, Manager of the Nottingham and Notts. Bank, prior to 1857. Took Holy Orders. Died May, 1871, at Horsington near Horncastle.

Lent by Mr. Bernard Wilcockson, B.A.

201. Ichabod Charles Wright, M.A. Bust, profile to right. Silhouette. Size $3\frac{5}{8}$ x $2\frac{5}{8}$.

Ichabod Charles Wright was born at Mapperley Hall, near Nottingham, in 1795. He received his early education at Eton, and entered Christ Church, Oxford, in 1814; graduated B.A. in 1817, M.A. in 1820, and was for some time Fellow of Magdalen College. He became a banker at Nottingham in 1825, and the same year married Theodosia, daughter of Lord Denman. When not engaged in business he devoted himself to literature. He translated Dante's "Divina Comedia" into English verse, which passed through several editions. He also translated the Iliad of Homer into blank verse, published a letter to the Dean of Canterbury, with a remark on Mr. Arnold's criticism on the early portion of that work, and was the author of "Thoughts on the Currency," and "Evils of Currency." The latter work speedily passed through five editions, and was welcomed as a most valuable addition to the literature of banking. He died in 1871.

Lent by Mr. C. B. Wright.

202. Robert Sculthorpe. Bust, profile to right. Silhouette. Size $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Robert Sculthorpe, born 1778, Solicitor, practised on Standard Hill, Nottingham. Died 28th December, 1862, and was buried in St. Nicholas' Churchyard.

Lent by Dr. J. Thompson.

203. William Pitt Manson. Three-quarter length, profile to left. Barrister's wig and robes; holding manuscript in left hand. Silhouette, outlined, and lights added in gold. Size 5⅝ x 4.

William Pitt Manson, Barrister, born April, 1819. Baptised at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, on the 20th of the same month. Son of Dr. Alexander Manson, of Nottingham. Died 19th November, 1853.

Lent by Mr. Bernard Wilcockson, B.A.

204. John Girton Wilcockson. Bust, profile to left. Silhouette. Size 3⅝ z 3¼. This Silhouette represents John Girton Wilcockson, when about 65 years of age.

(See Biographical Note to No. 157).

Lent by Mr. Bernard Wilcockson, B.A.

205. Robert Thoroton, M.D. Bust, three-quarter face to left, facing spectator; long hair, curling over shoulders; coat, buttoned; sash across left shoulder. Executed 1899. In silver repoussé, 4¼ x 2¾, by Edgar Simpson. This interesting miniature portrait was executed from the engraved portrait which appears in Throsby's reprint of Thoroton's "History of Nottinghamshire."

Robert Thoroton, M.D., eldest son of Robert Thoroton, of Car Colston, the author of "The History of Nottinghamshire," a work of great and laborious research, was born in Notts., in 1623-4. He was educated for the medical profession, and after taking his degree of M.D. he practised with evident success. His family through many generations had resided at Thoroton, Screveton, and Car Colston, and at the latter place the historian himself lived, and from whence he dated his History of Notts., in 1677. He married Anne, second daughter of Gilbert Boun (who resided at Bugge Hall, on the High Pavement, Nottingham), Serjeant-at-Law, Recorder of Newark, and at one time represented Nottingham in Parliament. Thoroton was a decided Royalist, and during the contest between Charles and his Parliament was constituted a Commissioner for the Royal aids and subsidies, and a Magistrate for the County of Nottingham. Serjeant Boun, his father-in-law, had made a collection of materials, genealogical and armorial, for a history of Nottinghamshire, and these falling into the hands of the doctor, he was induced during a conversation with Sir William Dugdale at the house of their mutual friend, Gervase Piggott, of Thrumpton, to undertake the work already commenced. When the history was completed it was dedicated to Dugdale, and was published in one volume folio, "Printed by Robert White and Henry Mortlock, at the sign of the Phœnix St. Paul's Churchyard, and at the White Hart in Westminster." The labours entailed must have been prodigious, but although he lived to see his production issue from the press and to enjoy the gratification of proving that it was favourably received by the public, his pleasure from this source was of short duration, and he died during the month of November the following

year, 1678, having survived the publication of the work in which he had spent many of the best and most active years of his life, only about eighteen months. His remains were interred in a stone coffin, which was apparently prepared six years before his death.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

206. David Love. Bust, profile to right, brown coat, white cravat, tall beaver hat; holding in hand papers (probably his ballads) with view of Nottingham market place forming background. Inscribed above "David Love, aged 74," and below "1824"—

"Here's David's likeness for his Book,
All those who buy may at it look;
As he is in his present state,
Now Printed from a Copper plate."

Print, coloured, from Copper etched plate. Size $4\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{3}{4}$.

This print is no doubt taken from the "Life Adventures and Experiences of David Love," written by himself, and printed by Sutton and Sons, Nottingham, for the author. In the earlier editions of this work the plate appeared without a background, but subsequent editions contain plates with the added background as above.

(See Biographical Note to No. 153).

Lent by Dr. J. Thompson.

207. John Cooper. Bust, profile to left; dressed in double-breasted coat, collar and high neck tie. In wax, oval, background coloured green. Size $4\frac{1}{8}$ x 3. Written on the back in the handwriting of Mr. John Cooper is the following:—"John Cooper, Sherwood Hill Nott^{m} born Dec. 7, 1779."

John Cooper, who at one time resided at Sherwood, married Miss Woolley, of the well-known musical family, of Nottingham. He was a descendant of the Cooper family of Thurgarton Priory, which was granted in 1538 by Henry VIII. to William Cooper, whose descendants remained there until about 1825, when the property was sold. At the time of the Civil War, it was occupied by Sir Roger Cooper, who filled the office of High Sheriff of the county in 1639.

Lent by Mr. E. M. Kidd.

208. Robert Smith, M.P. (1st Baron Carrington). Three-quarter length, seated, nearly full face to left, looking towards spectator; double-breasted coat, buttoned; hands loosely clasped on knee; left leg crossed over right. Lithograph, coloured; on paper. Facsimile of handwriting underneath, "Carrington aged 81." Size 14 x $11\frac{1}{8}$.

Robert Smith, born 1752; elevated to the peerage of Ireland 1796 as Baron Carrington, of Bulcot Lodge, and to that of Great Britain in the following year as Baron Carrington of Upton, Notts. Captain of Deal Castle, F.R.A.S., and D.C.L. Married in 1780, Anne, daughter of Henry Bolders Barnard, of South Cave, Yorks.; and secondly, Charlotte, third daughter of John Hudson, in January, 1836. Died 1838.

Lent by Mr. F. Abel Smith.

209. Lady Jane Elizabeth Leslie Melville. Artist unknown. Half-length, three-quarter face to right; cap; black low necked dress, brooch in centre; lace collar. On ivory, oval, oils. Size $3\frac{3}{4}$ x 3.

Lady Jane Elizabeth Leslie Melville, daughter of the tenth Earl of Leven and Melville, born 1798; married Francis Pym, of the Hassels, Beds., 1816. Died 1848. Lady Jane was the mother of Mrs. F. C. Smith, and grandmother of Francis Abel Smith. (See No. 186.)

Lent by Mr. F. Abel Smith.

210. John Fillingham Bishop. Artist unknown. Bust, nearly full face; looking towards spectator; double-breasted coat. On ivory, oval, oils. Size $2\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{3}{8}$.

John Fillingham Bishop, Director of the Nottingham and Notts. Bank, Lace Manufacturer, High Pavement, Nottingham.

Lent by Mr. Bernard Wilcockson, B.A.

211. Mrs. Bishop (wife of John Fillingham Bishop). Artist unknown. Three-quarter length, nearly full face to left; pink bodice, lace collar, red necklace; blue background. On ivory, oils. Size $2\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{3}{8}$.

Lent by Mr. Bernard Wilcockson, B.A.

212. Richard Wells. Attributed to Thomas Barber, native of Nottingham, b. 1771, d. 1843. On canvas, oils.

Richard Wells, born September 4th, 1791; died March 19th, 1839.

Lent by Mr. James Ward.

213. Mrs. George Storer, late of Thoroton Hall, Notts., from the original by Miss Annie Dixon, 1853. Bust, nearly profile to left. Blue low bodice; hair parted in centre and waved over ears; dark grey background. On paper. Size $3\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{3}{4}$.

Lent by Mr. C. Bernard Stevenson.

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The Exhibition will be open to the public on Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 12th and 13th,

From 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Admission by Catalogue only.

Catalogues 6d. Each.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

8.—*Rev. John Disney, M.A.* Mr. Disney came of a Presbyterian family, his father, Daniel Disney, being one of the chief movers in the establishment of the Lincoln Presbyterian Chapel, and the founder of the Presbyterian endowment at Kirkstead. An uncle, Gervase Disney, came to reside in Nottingham in 1672 "at Mrs. Gamble's, in Bridlesmith Gate." One of his reasons for doing this was to enable him to join the Presbyterian Society, of which Mr. Whitlock and Mr. Reynolds (the ejected Vicar and Reader of St. Mary's, Nottingham) and Mr. Barrett (the ejected Rector of St. Peter's in the same town) were then the ministers. For various references to Nottingham about this period see a volume entitled, "Some Remarkable Passages in the Holy Life and Death of Gervase Disney, Esq.," published in 1692.

25.—*Henry Kirke White.* The school kept by Kirke White's mother and sisters was conducted at a house on the High Pavement, now occupied as a lace warehouse, and numbered 17. In an upper storey of this house is the poet's study, which he describes in one of his lighter poems.

61.—*Lord Byron.* The room at the "Blackmoor's Head Inn," Nottingham, where Lord Byron's body lay in state before it was removed to Hucknall Torkard, now forms the shop No. 6, High Street, adjoining Farmer's music warehouse, and in the occupation of Messrs. Guy & Co.

64.—*Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, B.A.* The Rev. Gilbert Wakefield was uncle of Thomas Wakefield, Mayor of Nottingham, and not his father, as stated in the body of the Catalogue. Mr. Thomas Wakefield's father was Francis Wakefield, brother of Gilbert Wakefield.

77.—*Rev. Benjamin Carpenter.* The Rev. Benjamin Carpenter was one of the founders of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution. In addition to his ministerial duties, Mr. Carpenter kept a school for boys, at which many well-known Nottingham men were

educated. Among his pupils at one period were Philip James Bailey, the author of "Festus;" Richard Enfield; Robert Gregory, Dean of St. Paul's; Alfred Lowe, of Highfields; and Kirke Swann, a relative of Henry Kirke White.

119.—*Rev. William Butler, M.A.* The Rev. William Butler, Headmaster of the Grammar School, was not the son of the Rev. W. J. Butler, Rector of St. Nicholas, Nottingham, as is stated in the body of the Catalogue. There was no relationship between them. The Rev. William Butler was, previously to his coming to Nottingham, associated with the Valpys, the well-known schoolmasters of Reading. He left the Grammar School in 1860 to become incumbent of a living near that town. It should be added that he was never Curate-in-charge of St. Nicholas'.

120.—*Rev. —— Taylor.* This description and the account given in the Catalogue are not correct. Mr. John Taylor (who was not a minister) was for many years Headmaster of the High Pavement Day Schools. He succeeded Mr. John Malbon in the Headmastership in January, 1816, and retired in April, 1861. The work of the school was carried on by his son, Mr. John James Taylor, until the beginning of November following, when Mr. William Hugh became Headmaster. Mr. John Taylor died in 1868.

THE

DOMESDAY OF INCLOSURES

IN THE TIME OF HENRY VIII.

INTRODUCTION.

THE returns for Nottinghamshire are complete. They are written on two and a half membranes, front and dorse. The entire membranes are about 18 in. long by 9 in. broad. They are much defaced by time and wear. The total area presented as inclosed is no more than 2,495½ acres, which justifies the opinion already generally formed, that in this county the inclosing movement was only inchoate. It must be remembered that a large tract of country was at this time covered by the forest of Sherwood, so that the area really available for inclosure is by no means represented by the area, exceeding half a million acres, contained in the county at large. Of the total area inclosed only the insignificant area of 98 acres was reserved as arable. On the other hand, a larger area was inclosed for parks, that is, for sport, than in any of those counties of which the Returns are published in the *Domesday of Inclosures*, namely (enumerating only those of which the Returns are adequate) Berks, Bucks, Northants, Oxon, and Warwick. As the total area inclosed is considerably less than that of the inclosed areas in any of those counties, the proportion inclosed for sport is so much higher in Nottinghamshire. The following table shews this :—

County.	Total area inclosed. Acres.	Inclosed for Parks. Acres.
Berks	6,615	274
Bucks	8,985½	61
Northants	8,638	221
Oxfordshire	8,570	69
Warwickshire	7,948	722½
Nottinghamshire	2,495½	744

As I said of Warwickshire, "This may indicate a soil too poor to be worth careful cultivation, or resident landowners sufficiently wealthy to be able to indulge in such luxuries." (*D. I.*, p. 389.) The largest inclosure for sport, that of 240 acres at Haghton, was in the district of Sherwood Forest. Including inclosures *pro feris nutriendis* in parks with inclosures to pasture, we find 2,397½ acres inclosed to pasture, contrasted with the insignificant area of 98 acres inclosed and retained as arable, a proportion of 96.07 to 3.92 per cent. (see Table IV). This is a considerably higher percentage of inclosure to pasture than is to be found in the five counties above mentioned, the nearest being Warwickshire, with 88.8 per cent. inclosed to pasture, as compared with 11.03 per cent. inclosed for arable cultivation.

The largest area returned is from the wapentake of Bingham, in the south-east of the county (723¼ acres). This is followed by 621 acres in the great wapentake of Bassetlawe, in the north. Third comes the area of 399 acres in that of Rischcliff, or Rushcliff, in the south-west (Table II). The Table (III) of the progress of inclosures discloses that the most active period of the movement in Nottinghamshire was in the decade 1501-1510. This harmonises with the fact that, as compared with the five counties, the inclosing movement was laggard in Nottinghamshire, for those counties, taken together, shew that the greatest activity between 1485 and 1517 was in the decade 1491-1500. The lay inclosers were in Nottinghamshire far more active than the ecclesiastical, the total area of their inclosures being 85.09 per cent., as compared with 14.9 per cent. of inclosures by ecclesiastics (Table IV). The average area of inclosures by ecclesiastics was 20.6 acres, as compared with an average area of 15.27 acres for inclosures by laymen; but in both cases inclosures on farm tenancies brought the average down. The area of inclosures by lords of manors having land in hand averages nearly 32 acres in the case of laymen to nearly 40 acres in that of ecclesiastics (Table IV); in the case of freeholders with land in hand seven acres (6.73) on estates of laymen, to 27 acres on those of

ecclesiastics. This points *prima facie* to a superior standard of living on ecclesiastical estates. Laymen are responsible for the inclosure of 2,123½ acres; ecclesiastics for that of 372 acres only (Table V). All evictions are from lay land (Table V). For this reason all the houses and ploughs ("messuagia") mentioned are the property of lay owners, and no comparison is possible on these points between the condition of the population on lay and ecclesiastical land. The average number of acres to a ploughland is 48.7, slightly below Bucks, but calling for no particular comment. Each plough represented six (5.6) persons.

It being evident that ingrossing farms and farming on a large scale were practically unknown in Nottinghamshire, it is not surprising that many of these inclosures were of an extremely small area. The county was probably one of small freeholders, the descendants of the "sochmanni" of the *Domesday Survey*, who here formed 27 per cent. of the population (F. Seebohm, *English Village Community*, 2nd ed. 1883, p. 86). Where, therefore, no other indication is given by the Returns, or afforded by other sources, I have tabulated the inclosers as freeholders.

The deficiencies in the returns already noticed impair their value when compared with those for the five counties of the *Domesday of Inclosures*, though it is, on the other hand, satisfactory that, such as they are, the Returns are complete. It has not been found necessary to reproduce all the tables of statistical analysis published in the *Domesday of Inclosures*. The "Table (II) shewing the Hundreds from which Inclosures are returned" is superfluous, because the Returns are already grouped under their wapentakes, &c., in Table I, by the care of the transcribing clerk. Nor has it been necessary to give the whole of a table corresponding to Table VII of the *Domesday of Inclosures*, viz., "Status of actual inclosers, together with the evictions and displacements from labour on inclosed arable and pasture respectively. Inferred figures excluded." This Table is really contained in Table IV, for there is only one estimated area, that at Weverton, which can

readily be subtracted, while Table V shews at a glance that all the evictions, numbering 110, were from land inclosed to pasture. Only that portion of the omitted Table (VII) is given which shews the area per person evicted (Table VI), viz., nine acres (8.66 acres).

The presentment of the decay of twenty messuages and three cottages within the borough of Nottingham is a feature peculiar to the Returns, so far as those of this Commission have been hitherto published. According to Cowel (*Interpreter*, s.v.), "A messuage is properly a dwelling-house, with some adjacent land assigned to the use thereof." But as no area is attached to these, it is probable that they were ordinary town houses, only distinguished from "cotagia", which connoted the absence of any land attached, by their size. Nottingham is one of those towns mentioned in the "Acte for reedyfyeng of dyvers Townes in the Realm" (27 Hen. VIII, c. 1), passed in 1536, as containing "many howses, mesuages and Tenementis of Habitacions . . . nowe and of long tyme . . . in greate ruyne and decaye." Apparently the decay had not in 1517 proceeded very far, and Leland, visiting Nottingham between 1534 and 1543, speaks of it as "booth a large Toun and welle buildid for tymber and plaster" (*Itinerary*, i, f. 110). So far as it was decayed, its decay was probably due to the causes of decline common to towns in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. See C. Gross, *The Gild Merchant* (1890), i, 52, and the references there.

THE

DOMESDAY OF INCLOSURES

IN THE TIME OF HENRY VIII.

TEXT AND TRANSLATION.

CHANCERY MISCELLANEOUS ROLLS. *Bundle* 13. *File* 4.

Henricus dei gracia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie venerabili in Christo patri G. Couentr' et lich' Episcopo ac Dilectis et fidelibus suis Edwardo Sutton de Dudley Militi Thome leighton Militi Thome Cornewall Militi et Johanni Gifford salutem Cum in retroactis temporibus diuersi ligei nostri nec deum aut regni nostri vtilitatem et commodum seu eiusdem defensionem pre oculis habentes nonnullas villas hamilettas et alia loca infra hoc regnum nostrum Anglie vbi multi subditorum nostrorum inhabitarunt et ibidem agriculturam et iconimiam annuatim et assidue frequentarunt ac exercerunt cum sepibus et fossatis aliisque clausuris incluserunt eosdemque subditos nostros inhabitantes a tenuris et firmis suis expulerunt et [eicerunt][1] ac ambitus domorum villarum et hamilettarum predictarum [necnon campos] et terras infra eadem in pasturam ad greges ouium aliorumque animalium propter priuatum eorum commodum et proficuum illuc depascendos reduxerunt et quosdam magnos campos pasturamque et boscum eorundem in grandes et latos parcos et quosdam in [augmentacionem] parcorum ad feras ibidem solummodo depascendas imparcarunt per quod ipsa ville ha[milette] et loca nonmodo in desolacionem sed eciam domus et edificia eorundem in tantam ruinam perducta sunt vt nullum impresenciarum superest vestigium eorundem atque subditi nostri qui dicta loc[a inhabita]runt et ibidem agriculturam ac iconimiam frequentarunt et exercerunt [mo]do ad ocium que est nouerca virtutum reducti sunt et indies ociosi degunt et gramina ac catallorum procreacio que per eosdem agricolas [et iconimos inhabitantes in ipsis] villis [hamile]ttis et locis ad humanam sustentacionem procreata et nutrita

[1] The words bracketed, where the MS. is illegible, are restored from the commission as given in the Patent Roll 9 Henry VIII, Part 2, m. 6. dorso, printed with the various readings of the Privy Seal copy in the *Domesday of Inclosures*, I. 81.

TRANSLATION.

CHANCERY MISCELLANEOUS ROLLS. *Bundle* 13. *File* 4.

Henry, by the Grace of God King of England and France and Lord of Ireland, to the venerable father in Christ Geoffrey,[1] bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and to his beloved and trusty Edward Sutton of Dudley, knight, Thomas Leighton, knight, Thomas Cornewall, knight, and John Gifford greeting, Whereas in past times divers of our lieges, having neither God or[2] the advantage and profit of our realm or the defence of the same before their eyes, have inclosed with hedges and ditches and other inclosures sundry towns, hamlets, and other places within this our realm of England where many of our subjects dwelt and therein year by year and constantly occupied and exercised husbandry and householding, and the same our subjects there dwelling have evicted and cast out from their holdings and farms, and have brought into pasture the areas of the houses, towns, and hamlets aforesaid, as well as the fields and (arable) lands within the same, in order to pasture thereon flocks of sheep and of other animals for the sake of their private profit and gain, and certain great fields, pasture, and wood belonging to the same have imparked into great and wide parks, and certain of them to the increase of parks for the pasture therein of wild beasts only, whereby the said towns, hamlets, and places are not only brought into desolation, but also the houses and buildings of the same are brought into so great ruin that there is no vestige of the same now left, and our subjects who inhabited the said places and therein occupied and exercised husbandry and householding are now reduced to idleness, which is a step-mother to the virtues, and daily pass their time idle, and the grains and the breeding of beasts which were bred and pastured for the sustenance of mankind by the same husbandmen and householders dwelling in the same towns, hamlets, and places have been withheld, and are utterly

[1] Geoffrey Blythe, bishop of Lichfield 1503-31. [2] *Sic.*

fuerunt subtracta et ab eisdem locis prorsus euacuata existunt Ecclesieque et capelle inibi sanctificate destructe diuinaque seruicia ibidem sublata animarumque Christianorum ibidem sepultorum [memoria] prorsus et omnino deleta quamplurimaque alia dampna inestimabilia inde accrescunt et indies infuturum accrescent in maximam des[olacionem] et dispendium regni nostri subditorumque nostrorum d[iminucionem] nisi remedium oportunium pro eorundem reforma-[cione cicius et] maturius adhibeatur Nos sicut [ex] debito tenemur predicta reformare cupientes Ac de eisdem cerciorari volentes que et quot ville et hamilette ac quot domus et edificia a festo sancti Michaelis Archangeli Anno regni illustrissimi domini he[nrici nu]per R[egis] Angl[ie septimi] patris nostri precarissimi quarto prosternuntur et quot et quante [terre que tunc in cultura erant et iam in pasturam includuntur et conuertuntur necnon quot et quanti] parci pro feris nutriendis citra idem festum imparcuntur Et que terre aliquibus [parcis vel alicui] pa[rco qui tunc] fuerint aut fuerit pro ampliacione et elargacione huiusmodi parcorum includuntur Assignauimus igitur vos quatuor tres et duos vestrum ad inquirendum per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de Comitatibus Notingh' Derb' Salop' Staff' Cestr' et Lancastr' [tam infra libertates quam extra ac aliis] viis modis et [mediis] quibus melius sciueritis aut poteritis que et quot ville quot domus et edificia a predicto festo prosternuntur et quot et quante terre que tunc in cultura erant et iam in pasturam con[uertuntur necn]on quot et quanti [parci pro feris nutriendis citra idem] festum includuntur et que terre aliquibus parcis vel alicui parco qui tunc fuerint pro elargacione huiusmodi parcorum includuntur et per quos vel per quem vbi quando qualiter et quo modo ac

[de

avoided from the same places, and churches and chapels there hallowed have been destroyed, the service of God there withdrawn,[1] and the memory of the souls of Christian men there buried utterly and altogether blotted out, and very many other inestimable losses accrue therefrom, and shall in future daily accrue, to the exceeding desolation and wasting of our realm and the diminution of our subjects, unless a fitting remedy for the reformation of the same be somewhat swiftly and speedily applied, We, as in duty bound, desiring to reform the aforesaid, and willing to be better informed concerning the same as to which and how many towns and hamlets and how many houses and buildings are ruined, since the feast of St. Michael the Archangel in the fourth year of the reign of the most illustrious lord Henry, late king of England the Seventh, our most dear father, and how many and how large the lands which were at that time in tillage and are now inclosed and turned to pasture; further, how many and how large parks are and have been imparked for the pasturage of wild beasts since the same feast, and what lands are inclosed to any parks or park at that time made, for the extension and enlargement of such parks, We have therefore appointed you [and any] four, three, and two of you to hold inquest by the oath of honest and lawful men of the shires of Nottingham, Derby, Salop, Stafford, Chester, and Lancaster, as well within liberties as without, and in such other ways, manners, and means as ye may better know or be able (to ascertain), what and how many towns, how many houses and buildings are ruined since the aforesaid feast, and how many and how large the lands at that time in tillage now turned to pasture; further, how many and great parks for the pasturage of wild beasts, are inclosed since the same feast, and what lands are inclosed to any parks or park at that time made for the enlargement of such parks, and by what persons or person, where, when, in what manner, and by what means, and concerning other

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[1] Cf. the preamble to the "Acte concernying pulling downe of townes," 6 Hen. VIII, c. 5 (1515).

de aliis [articulis et] circumstanciis premissa qualitercumque con[cernentibus] plenius veritatem secundum tenorem et effectum quorundam articulorum in quadam villa specificatorum hiis presentibus annexa Et ideo vobis mandamus quod circa premissa diligenter intendatis ac ea faciatis et exequamini [cum effectu Mandamus autem tenore] presencium vicecomitibus nostris comitatuum predictorum quod [ad certos] dies et loc[a qu]os eis scire faciatis venire faciant coram vobis quatuor tribus vel duobus vestrum tot et tales probos et legales homines de balliuis suis per quod rei veritas melius sciri p[oterit] et inquiri Et quod [feceritis in] premissis nobis in Cancellariam nostram a die sancti Michaelis in tres septimanas proximo futuro certificetis vnacum hac commissione In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xxviij die Maii [anno regni nostri] nono.

PORTER.

Notingh' Salop' Cestr'
derb' Staff' lancas'

[*Endorsed.*] Responsio Galfridi couentr' et lich' episcopi Edwardi Sut[ton] de Dudley militis Thome Cornewall militis Johannis Gyfford militis commissionariorum infranominatorum.

Execucio istius comissionis et certificatorium eiusdem patet in quibusdam rotulis huic annexis.

(*M* 1.) Not'. Sessio tenta apud Burgum Notynghamie in Comitatu predicto die lune in vigilia Natiuitatis beate Marie anno regni regis henrici octaui nono coram venerabili in Christo patre Galfrido Coven' et lich' Episcopo Edwardo Sutton Domino de Dudley milite Thoma Cornwell et Johanne Gifford militibus commissionariis dicti domini Regis in Comitatu predicto assignatis ad inquirendum virtute commissionis eis directe per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de comitatu

articles and circumstances relating in any way to the aforesaid (particulars), and to inquire more fully the truth according to the tenour and effect of certain articles set forth in a certain bill to these presents annexed. And therefore we command you that ye diligently exert yourselves as to the premisses, and that ye do and execute them effectually. Moreover we command, by the tenour of these presents, our sheriffs of the shires aforesaid that, at certain days and places which you will cause them to know, they cause to come before you or before any four, three, or two of you so many and such honest and lawful men of their bailiwicks as that the truth of fact shall be able the better to be known and inquired into. And what ye shall have done in the premisses ye are to certify to us into our Chancery within three weeks from Michaelmas Day next ensuing, together with this commission. In witness whereof we have caused to be made these our letters patent Witness myself at Westminster on the 28th day of May in the ninth year of our reign.

PORTER.

Nottingham, Salop, Chester, Derby,
Stafford, Lancaster.

[*Endorsed.*] The Return of Geoffrey, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, of Edward Sutton, of Dudley, knight, of Thomas Cornewall, knight, of John Gyfford, knight, commissioners within named.

The execution of this commission and the certificate of the same is set out on certain rolls hereto annexed.

Nottingham.

Session held at the Borough of Nottingham in the county aforesaid on Monday, the Vigil of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary, in the ninth year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, before the venerable father in Christ, Geoffrey, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, Edward Sutton, lord Dudley, knight, Thomas Cornwell, and John Gifford, knights, commissioners of the said lord the king in the county aforesaid, appointed to hold inquest in virtue of a commission to them directed, by the oath of honest and lawful men

predicto tam infra libertates quam extra ac aliis viis modis et mediis quibus eis melius scitum fuerit seu videbitur que et quot ville domus et edificia a festo sancti Michaelis archangeli anno regni regis henrici septimi quarto prosternuntur et quot et quante terre que tunc in cultura erant et iam in pastur[am con]uertuntur Necnon quot et quanti parci pro feris nutriendis citra idem festum includuntur ac de aliis articulis et circumstanciis in predicta commissione specificatis secundum tenorem et effectum eiusdem.

Wapentagium de Thurgaston.[a]

Inquisicio capta scilicet eisdem die anno et loco coram prefatis commissionariis per sacramentum Johannis Spurr' Roberti hide Thome yonge Willelmi Pynder Thome Bromehed Johannis Goodwyn Willelmi Fichet Willelmi lupton Willelmi Morley Willelmi Bulle Johannis alby Thome Mason Johannis Clerk et Ricardi Sander Juratorum infra wapentagium de Thurgaston[a] Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Willelmus perpoynt miles fuit seisitus in dominico suo vt de feodo de decem acris terre arabilis et octo acris prati communis[1] in Snaynton et sic inde seisitus quarto die Julii anno regni regis henrici viij[i] quinto predictas decem et octo acras[a] sepibus et fossatis inclusit et illas sic inclusas in pasturam animalium conuertit.

Et quod Willelmus Warren fuit seisitus in dominico suo vt de feodo de octo acris terre arabilis et sic inde seisitus nono die augusti anno predicto predictas octo acras sepibus et fossatis inclusit et illas sic inclusas in pasturam animalium conuertit.

Et quod Willelmus hastynges miles fuit seisitus in dominico suo vt de feodo de xxx[ta] [b] terre arabilis in lamley in comitatu predicto et sic inde seisitus . . . o[c] die Maii anno predicto predictas xxx[ta] acras sepibus et fossatis inclusit et illas sic inclusas in pasturam animalium conuertit.

(*a*) *Sic* for Thurgarton. (*b*) The word "acris" omitted. (*c*) MS illegible.

[1] Observe the recital that the lord of the manor is owner in fee of common land and see *Trans. Royal Historical Society N. S.* (1892) vi., 255.

[2] For the principle on which this is tabulated, see the *Domesday of Inclosures*, i, 24.

of the county aforesaid, as well within liberties as without, and by such other ways, modes, and means as may be the better known to them, or as shall seem good, what and how many towns, houses, and buildings are ruined since the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the fourth year of the reign of king Henry the Seventh, and how many and how large lands then in tillage are now turned to pasture; further, how many and great parks for the pasturage of wild animals are inclosed since the same feast, and concerning other articles and circumstances specified in the aforesaid commission according to the tenour and effect of the same.

Wapentake of Thurgaston.

Inquest held to wit, on the same day, year, and in the same place, in the presence of the before named commissioners, by the oath of John Spurre, Robert Hide, Thomas Yonge, William Pynder, Thomas Bromehed, John Goodwyn, William Fichet, William Lupton, William Morley, William Bulle, John Alby, Thomas Mason, John Clerk, and Richard Sander, Jurors within the wapentake of Thurgaston, who say on their oath that William Perpoynt, knight, was seised in his demesne as of fee of ten acres of arable land and eight acres of common meadow in Snaynton, and being thereof so seised on the fourth day of July, in the fifth year of the reign of Henry VIII, he inclosed the aforesaid ten and eight acres with hedges and ditches, and them so inclosed turned to pasture of animals.

And that William Warren was seised in his demesne as of fee of eight acres of arable land, and being thereof so seised on the ninth day of August, in the year aforesaid, he inclosed the aforesaid eight acres with hedges and ditches, and them so inclosed turned to pasture of animals.

And that William Hastynges, knight, was seised in his demesne as of fee of thirty [acres] of arable land in Lamley, in the county aforesaid, and being thereof so seised on the . . . day of May, in the year aforesaid, inclosed the aforesaid thirty acres with hedges and ditches, and them so inclosed turned to pasture of animals.

Et quod Johannes Smyth inclusit ibidem quatuor acras terre arabilis eodem anno et easdem in pasturam conuertit ut supra.

Et quod Willelmus Wymondeshold fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo de xx^ti^ acris terre communis[1] in Gedlynge et sic inde seisitus eodem anno predictas xx^ti^ acras sepibus et fossatis inclusit et illas sic inclusas in pasturam conuertit.

Transcriptum inde mittitur in Scaccarium, Dauyson 2.

Et quod prior de Thurgarton fuit seisitus in dominico suo vt de feodo in iure Monasterii sui de sex acris prati communis in Thurgarton in comitatu predicto et sic inde seisitus xij^mo^ die Octobris anno regni regis henrici septimi xx^mo^ predictas sex acras sepibus et fossatis inclusit et illas sic inclusas in pasturam conuertit.

Et quod prior de Newsted fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo in iure Monasterii sui de xxx^ta^ acris terre arabilis in Stanhop[3] in comitatu predicto et sic inde seisitus x^mo^ die Maii anno predicto predictas xxx^ta^ acras sepibus et fossatis inclusit et illas sic inclusas in pasturam animalium conuertit.

Et quod Willelmus Nevell[4] armiger in anno predicto inclusit xij^cem^ acras terre vasti[a] in Rolston in comitatu predicto et easdem in pasturam conuertit.

Et quod Willelmus perpoynt[5] miles in anno predicto inclusit quatuor acras terre arabilis ibidem et easdem in pasturam conuertit.

Et quod Thomas Iver fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo de octo acris terre arabilis in Muskham[b] in Comitatu predicto et sic inde seisitus primo die Julii anno regni regis

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(*a*). *Sic.* (*b*). *See* p. 16, n. 1, *infra.*

[1] *See* p. 12, n. 1, *supra.*

[2] The marginal note indicates that proceedings were subsequently taken by the Crown in the Court of Exchequer under the Acts against inclosures, see the *Domesday of Inclosures*, i, 2 foll. Dauyson was one of the two general secretaries of the Inclosure Commission. *Ibid.* 78.

[3] No land belonged to Newstead priory at Stanhope at the time of the Dissolution. *Dugd. Monast.*, vi, 475.

And that John Smyth inclosed there four acres of arable land in the same year, and the same turned to pasture as above.

And that William Wymondeshold was seised in his demesne as of fee of twenty acres of common land in Gedlynge, and being thereof so seised, in the same year inclosed the aforesaid twenty acres with hedges and ditches, and them so inclosed turned to pasture.

A transcript thereof is being sent to the Exchequer. Dauyson.

And that the prior of Thurgarton was seised in his demesne as of fee in right of his monastery of six acres of common meadow in Thurgarton, in the county aforesaid, and being thereof so seised on the twelfth day of October, in the twentieth year of the reign of king Henry the Seventh, inclosed the aforesaid six acres with hedges and ditches, and them so inclosed turned to pasture.

And that the prior of Newsted was seised in his demesne as of fee in right of his monastery of thirty acres of arable land in Stanhop, in the county aforesaid, and being thereof so seised on the tenth day of May in the year aforesaid, inclosed the aforesaid thirty acres with hedges and ditches, and them so inclosed turned to pasture of animals.

And that William Nevell, esquire, in the year aforesaid inclosed twelve acres of waste land in Rolston, in the county aforesaid, and the same turned to pasture.

And that William Perpoynt, knight, in the year aforesaid inclosed four acres of arable land there, and the same turned to pasture.

And that Thomas Iver was seised in his demesne as of fee of eight acres of arable land in Muskham, in the county aforesaid, and being thereof so seised on the first day of July,

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[4] One manor here was in the family of Nevell. It is to be observed that the recitals in the presentments for this Hundred generally particularise the status of the incloser. As being an incloser of waste, W. N. must have been the lord of the manor. *See Thoroton*, iii, 103.

[5] Another manor here was held by Sir W. P. till 1507. *Ib.* 104. It is noticeable that the recital does not indicate this.

henrici viij[1] primo predictas octo acras sepibus et fossatis inclusit et illas sic inclusas in pasturam conuertit.

Et quod Stephanus hatfeld[2] fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo de duobus mesuagiis cum suis pertinenciis in Willoughby in Comitatu predicto et sic inde seisitus secundo die aprilis anno regni regis henrici viij[1] primo mesuagia predicta prosterni fecit et in ruinam voluntarie fore permisit et sex persone que in eisdem occupari solebant ea occasione a tenuris et mansionibus suis recesserunt et in ocium perducti sunt.[3]

Et quod alexander leke in anno primo henrici viij[1] inclusit octo acras terre arabilis in Carleton[4] et easdem in pasturam conuertit.

Et quod abbas de Welbek[5] in anno predicto inclusit tres acras terre arabilis in Oxton in Comitatu predicto.

Et quod Thomas Stourton in anno predicto inclusit ibidem octo acras terre arabilis de terris suis[6] et easdem in pasturam conuertit.

Wapentagium de Rishcliff.

Alias scilicet eisdem die anno et loco presentatum fuit coram prefatis commissionariis per sacramentum Johannis Scot Ricardi Marten Willelmi Gadde Ricardi Barowe Johannis Kilborn Johannis Spencer Ricardi Grevez Ricardi Martyn Ricardi Spencer Thome Byrde Willelmi Barber' Johannis Milner' et Thome Marshall Juratorum infra wapentagium de Rishclyff in Comitatu predicto quod Thomas Clerk fuit et

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[1] The manor of South Muskham appears at this time to have been in the family of Scrope (*Thoroton*, iii, 150), that of North Muskham, in the priory of Newstead (*Ibid.* 155).

[2] Merchant of the Staple of Calais, and lord of this manor. *Thoroton*, iii, 165. Probably uncle of Archbishop Cranmer. *Ib.* i, 263.

[3] For the principle upon which this entry is tabulated as the ingrossing of two holdings, see the *Domesday of Inclosures*, I, pp. 18-20, and cf. Asterley, *Oxon.*, p. 371. The area supplied in brackets is obtained as follows. The average number of acres per person evicted by lords of

in the first year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, inclosed the aforesaid eight acres with hedges and ditches, and them so inclosed turned to pasture.

And that Stephen Hatfeld was seised in his demense as of fee of two messuages with their appurtenances in Willoughby, in the county aforesaid, and being thereof so seised on the second day of April, in the first year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, caused the messuages aforesaid to be thrown down, and of his own will allowed them to become ruinous; and six persons who were wont to occupy therein on that account departed from their holdings and dwellings, and were brought to idleness.

And that Alexander Leke in the first year of Henry the Eighth inclosed eight acres of arable land in Carleton and the same turned to pasture.

And that the abbot of Welbek in the year aforesaid inclosed three acres of arable land in Oxton, in the county aforesaid.

And that Thomas Stourton in the year aforesaid inclosed there eight acres of arable land of his own lands and the same turned to pasture.

Wapentake of Rishcliff.

At another time, to wit, on the same day, year, and in the same place, presentment was made in presence of the before-named commissioners by the oath of John Scot, Richard Marten, William Gadde, Richard Barowe, John Kilborn, John Spencer, Richard Greves, Richard Martyn, Richard Spencer, Thomas Byrde, William Barbere, John Milnere, and Thomas Marshall, jurors within the Wapentake of Rishclyff in the county aforesaid. That Thomas Clerk was and yet is seised

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manors is 8·66, or roughly 9 acres (Table VI). This would give 54 acres as the total area ingrossed. The average number of acres to a messuage is 32·3, or roughly 32 acres. This would give 64 acres as the total area ingrossed. Dividing the difference we have 59 acres.

[4] Carleton, *i.e.* North Carleton or Carleton on Trent.

[5] Thomas Wilkinson, 1503-20. *Dugd. Monast.*, vi, 872. The abbots were freeholders of an estate here of the annual value of £3 at the Dissolution. *Ibid.*, 876.

[6] The manor was in the family of Strelley. *Thor.*, ii, 221; iii, 45.

adhuc existit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo de sex acris terre arabilis in Willoughby[1] in Comitatu predicto et sic inde seisitus xij^{mo} die Januarii anno regni regis henrici viij^{i} primo predictas sex acras sepibus et fossatis inclusit[a] illas sic inclusas in pasturam animalium conuertit.

Et quod Gabriell armestrong gent' fuit et adhuc existit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo de octoginta et decem acris terre arabilis et culture et seminacioni granorum apte in Thorp in le Clottes[2] in Comitatu predicto et sic inde seisitus quarto[2] die Marcii anno regni regis henrici septimi sexto predictas octoginta decem acras sepibus et fossatis inclusit et illas sic inclusas in pasturam animalium conuertit.

Et quod Ricardus Trewtale gent' fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo de octoginta acris tere arabilis et culture vsitate et apte in Corlyngstok[3] in Comitatu predicto et sic inde seisitus primo die Maii anno regni regis henrici septimi xij^{mo} predictas octoginta acras sepibus et fossatis inclusit et illas sic inclusas in pasturam animalium conuertit per quod vnum aratrum deponitur et sex persone que ibidem occupari solebant ea occasione a mansionibus et occupacionibus suis recesserunt et ociosi iam existunt.

Et quod Stephanus Bawys fuit et adhuc existit seisitus in dominico suo vt de feodo de centum acris terre arabilis et culture vsitate et apte in Corlyngstok predicta et sic inde seisitus tercio die augusti anna regni regis henrici septimi xv^{o} predictas centum acras sepibus et fossatis inclusit et illas sic inclusas in pasturam animalium conuertit racione cuius

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(*a*) "et'" omitted.

[1] Willoughby in Rushcliffe. The manor was held by the family of the same name. *Thor.*, i, 70.

[2] Thorp in le Clottes. G. A. was lord of the manor. *Thor.*, i, 75, quotes this return incorrectly as "the fourteenth."

[3] Corlynstok. In *Domesday*, Cotingstoche and Cortingstoche; afterwards Curtlingstoke and Cortlingstok (*Thor.*, i, 54, 55); now Cortlinstock. There were several manors here, two of them held by the families of the inclosers (*Ibid.*). Note that in the two cases from Corlyngstok no return is made of the destruction of houses. The average

in his demesne as of fee of six acres of arable land in Willoughby in the county aforesaid, and being thereof so seised on the twelfth day of January, in the first year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, inclosed the aforesaid six acres with hedges and ditches (and) them so inclosed turned to pasture of animals.

And that Gabriell Armestrong, gentleman, was and yet is seised in his demesne as of fee of eighty and ten acres of land arable and fit for tillage and the sowing of grains in Thorp in le Clottes, in the county aforesaid, and being thereof so seised on the fourth day of March, in the sixth year of the reign of king Henry the Seventh, inclosed the aforesaid eighty (and) ten acres with hedges and ditches, and them so inclosed turned to pasture of animals.

And that Richard Trewtale, gentleman, was seised in his demesne as of fee of eighty acres of land arable and used and fit for tillage, in Corlyngstok, in the county aforesaid, and being thereof so seised on the first day of May, in the twelfth year of the reign of king Henry the Seventh, inclosed the aforesaid eighty acres with hedges and ditches, and them so inclosed turned to pasture of animals, by which one plough is put down and six persons who were there accustomed to occupy[a] on that account departed from their dwellings and occupancies and are now idle.

And that Stephan Bawys was and yet is seised in his demesne as of fee of a hundred acres of land arable and used and fit for tillage, in Corlyngstok aforesaid, and being thereof so seised on the third day of August, in the fifteenth year of the reign of king Henry the Seventh, inclosed the aforesaid hundred acres with hedges and ditches, and them so inclosed turned to pasture of animals, by reason of which inclosure

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(a) The word used in the statutes, etc., of which "occupari" is evidently a translation.

number of inhabitants of a messuage in these Returns is 4·4; but the return uses the plural, from which I infer that two dwellings (mansiones), probably cottages, were legally decayed in each case. The houses not being designated "messuagia," I have not applied to this case the average area to a messuage.

inclusionis vnum aratrum deponitur et sex persone que ibidem occupari solebant ea occasione a mansionibus suis recesserunt et in ocium perducti sunt.

Et quod Antonius Babynton armiger fuit et adhuc existit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo de centum acris terre arabilis et seminacioni granorum vsitate et apte in Kinston et sic inde seisitus predicto tercio die augusti anno regni regis henrici viij[1] quarto predictas centum acras sepibus et fossatis inclusit et illas sic inclusas in pasturam animalium conuertit.

Et quod hugo annesley inclusit ut supra[1] decem acras terre arabilis et culture apte de terris suis in Ruddington[2] in Comitatu predicto in anno xvj° henrici septimi.

Et quod prior de Wolsecrofte[3] in anno quinto henrici viij[1] inclusit sex acras terre arabilis et culture apte de terris Monasterii sui in Boney[4] in Comitatu predicto etc.

Et quod Johannes Seyntandrew[5] in anno x° henrici septimi inclusit septem acras terre arabilis et seminacioni granorum apte de terris suis in leke in Comitatu predicto etc.[a]

(*a*) At bottom of this side of membrane: "plus extra de eodem Comitatu."

[1] "Ut supra," must mean to pasture.

[2] Ruddington; Rodington, *Thor.* Inclosure by lord of manor, *Ibid.*, i, 124.

[3] Wolsecrofte; Ulvescrofte, *Thor.*, i, 92; Ulvescroft or Woolvescroft, *Dugd. Monast.* The prior was patron of the living and lord of the

one plough is put down and six persons who were there accustomed to occupy on that account departed from their dwellings and were brought to idleness.

And that Antony Babynton esquire was and yet is seised in his demesne as of fee of a hundred acres of land arable and used and fit for the sowing of grains, in Kinston, and being thereof so seised on the aforesaid third day of August, in the fourth year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, inclosed the aforesaid hundred acres with hedges and ditches, and them so inclosed turned to pasture of animals.

And that Hugh Annesley inclosed as above ten acres of land arable and used and fit for tillage, of his lands in Ruddington, in the county aforesaid, in the sixteenth year of Henry the Seventh.

And that the prior of Wolsecrofte in the fifth year of Henry the Eighth inclosed six acres of land arable and fit for tillage, of the lands of his Monastery in Boney, in the county aforesaid, etc.

And that John Seyntandrew in the tenth year of Henry the Seventh inclosed seven acres of land arable and fit for the sowing of grains, of his lands in Leke, in the county aforesaid, etc.

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manor, *Ibid.*, vi, 566. The list of priors is incomplete in Dudgale, and this incloser's name unknown.

[4] Bonney; now Bunny; in *Dugd. Monast.*, l.c. Bouney.

[5] Lord of the manor of neighbouring manor of Gotham, d. 1510. *Thor.*, i, 40. Apparently a freeholder here.

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